

## Hanoi troops entrenched in China, says Peking

ns between China and Vietnam ated sharply yesterday. Peking hinting that unless Hanoi withdrew troops to be entrenched in Chinese territory they be removed by force. China's chief tor at the talks on repatriating one million Chinese returned to Peking from Hanoi.

## Talks in Vietnam suspended

Aug. 28.—China day that its army Vietnamese troops positions on Chinese iness they were with-

China News Agency presence of the Viet- he had built defensive at the Bonier ridge, ed the Chinese army, diplomats said Pek- anning Hanoi that the e troops would be r necessary.

has neither con- or denied Chinese hat the ridge was on Friday after a bloody incidents at idship Pass border t for which each as blamed the other. serious turn in the wween the two coun- the position of more illion Chinese living n. nese news agency said the Vietnamese had l three defence lines ridge over the week- ow had 400 troops. They had laid barbed were stoning Chinese t the pass. ncy accused the Viet- moving forward to nd nibble at Chinese

g to the report, the n Friday's incidents higher than the four announced. a stampede of more l Chinese across the to China has cleared f stranded people. ds had gathered at since July 12 when d the border except s of entry certificates amese exit visas. A stampede have been in recent weeks and y said today that on all the Chinese on the Vietnamese been driven into the de.

## Land toolmakers head for clash

d MacIntyre sporter toolmakers at British SU Fuel Systems Birmingham yesterday a threat of expulsion s Amalgamated Union eering Workers and on strike. allure to turn up for the deadline set by ingham East district brough closer a collision between the s and the union's en-man executive will early next week at where they will be l for the TUC con- y said today that to urther to ratify the ommittee's decision. erence Duffy, the president-elect and executive member, yesterday that he was t would do so, and e was "extremely ted" that the tool- ad not returned as l meeting of the toolroom committee

## cial Branch vities on C agenda

out "certain activities" of the Branch and the special patrol the Metropolitan Police in f the Labour Movement are sed at the TUC conference in next week. The Tobacco Union is to urge the Govern- set up an independent inquiry. a at the conference calling for a of a Labour government is ough forward to provide a rallying cry Page 2

## Delays extend hours

o flights carrying British pas- on holiday to and from Europe stretched to 30 hours it of the dispute by French air- controllers. Officials consider e is to come in the 11-day dis- be backlog of flights lengthens Page 2

## Nkomo aide rules out Rhodesian independence this year

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, Aug. 28

A leading member of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu wing of the Patriotic Front today ruled out the possibility of Rhodesia becoming independent by the end of this year, even if the proposed all-party conference takes place in the next few weeks.

In an interview with The Times, Mr Josiah Chinamano, vice-president of Zapu and the most senior member of the organization living in Rhodesia, said it was now impos-

sible to hold free and fair elections before the end of this year as laid down in the Anglo-American peace plan.

However, he said that Zapu was still committed to holding pre-independence elections which he felt could take place during 1979 if agreement could be reached at an all-party conference which would bring about a ceasefire.

Mr Chinamano was speaking soon after being informed that the Rhodesian national security committee has issued a "D-

notice" banning Rhodesian newspapers from publishing any information about or statements by organizations connected with the Patriotic Front.

Among the organizations affected by this ban are Zapu and Zanu (Mugabe), the two military wings of the Patriotic Front—Zipra (Mr Nkomo's army) and Zania (Mr Robert Mugabe's army)—and the People's Movement which is Mr Mugabe's political wing operating inside Rhodesia. Rhodesian news media are only allowed to refer to these

organizations when they are mentioned in official communiqués or if special permission is granted by the security committee.

"How can the interim Government talk in terms of holding free elections if the main parties are to be gagged in this way?" Mr Chinamano said. He felt the black members of the interim Government, especially Bishop Abel Muzorewa, were principally responsible for inaugurating the ban because they were aware of their declining popularity with blacks and the

corresponding increase in support for Zapu and Zanu (Mugabe).

He pointed out that a number of Zapu rallies had been prohibited recently, including one which was due to have been held in Salisbury early next month.

Asked whether Africans would not be angered if the independence date was delayed beyond December 31 (as laid down in the internal settlement as well as the Anglo-American plan) he said blacks Continued on page 4, col 7



A change of beat for two policemen at the carnival before last night's violence.

## 15 police hurt in carnival clashes

By Stewart Tandler, Robert Parker and Peter Evans

Five policemen were injured, one seriously, when trouble flared at the Notting Hill carnival drew to a close in west London last night.

Police used riot shields as they fought to clear youths, many hurling missiles, from the streets under and near the elevated section of the M40.

The violence which started a largely peaceful day began soon after 8 pm when a tin and then a bottle were thrown at police in Portobello Road.

By the end of the day 15 policemen had been injured and 43 arrests made.

A policeman, struck by a bottle, collapsed and a police car was damaged. Many with riot shields, were sent to the scene.

A cordon was thrown across Portobello Road under the motorway. Police cleared the

Westway market areas to the west.

Scuffles continued, with tins and bottles and bricks being thrown. At one point a steel band float moved towards the trouble area in an attempt to ease the tension. The attempt failed.

Massed police carrying riot shields charged up Acklam Road close to the motorway, after a cordon was broken.

The police then slowly pushed people away from the whole area up Portobello Road, down Cambridge Gardens and through Thorpe Close.

As the carnival reached its noisy and cheerful climax the crowd watching it was reported to be 250,000 strong. Police reinforcements were sent as pickpockets were reported at work among the crowd.

There had been few incidents earlier in the afternoon as the long procession of decorated

floats wound through Notting Hill streets watched by a crowd estimated at about 100,000.

But within three hours that number had more than doubled and as the watching crowds were wedged tighter, tension grew. There were one or two scuffles as police attempted to maintain order where Portobello Road passes under the elevated M40 motorway.

Police officers had partially barricaded off the road to control crowd movement and a crush of people had built up against the barriers.

Another trouble spot seemed to be a disquette in the back of a van. A large crowd of black youths gathered as records and T-shirts were given away from the van as the music blared out.

Watching from the motorway above were police vtr cameras, binoculars and radio. The east- Continued on page 2, col 1

## Ministers consider prosecuting over sanctions breaking

By Fred Emery Political Editor

Prosecutions of British oil company executives for allegedly breaking sanctions in supplying Rhodesia since UDI are being considered by government ministers and an announcement is expected shortly.

It will be made by Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, who set up the "sanctions busting" inquiry under Mr Thomas Bingham, QC, as soon as he took office 18 months ago.

Dr Owen is expected to consult Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, today on the legal procedures to be followed. The Foreign Secretary's announcement could be made by the end of the week, but early next week seems more probable.

The Government also intends to publish the report submitted to Dr Owen by Mr Bingham, part of which was in The Sunday Times last weekend.

Publication of the Bingham report could, however, be delayed by legal considerations, assuming the Government decides to go ahead with prosecutions. That assumption was strengthened when it became clear that the Government does not intend conducting any additional inquiry.

These details emerged last night as ministers and MPs began grasping at the political implications, which are causing some apprehension.

Members of both the first Wilson government and the Heath government allegedly had knowledge of the sanctions evasion, although Mr Callaghan, as Foreign Secretary, gave repeated assurances starting in 1974 that British companies were not involved.

The Prime Minister has been kept closely informed of the Bingham inquiry developments. When he returns to 10 Downing Street today from his farm in Sussex, he is expected to attempt a quick assessment of the political damage caused by the affair so far.

His hope, so it is intimated, is that prompt action to be announced by Dr Owen will demonstrate that the Government has no intention of shirking its responsibilities. Prompt action would also mute some of the instant calls to action, the latest of which, yesterday, was an immediate recall of Parliament.

The demand was made by Mr William Molloy, Labour MP for Ealing, North, who in the Commons is the most prolific congratulator of the Prime Minister.

Mr Molloy said yesterday that a Rhodesia solution "must not be thwarted by the international vendetta of oil concerns who obviously have been prepared to allow blood to flow so long as their oil flows to Rhodesia."

A Special Correspondent writes: Supplies of BP oil to Rhodesia were controlled for most of the period since UDI by the group's South African subsidiary in close collaboration with the South African Government and without the knowledge of the parent board in London.

Whatever was known or suspected of sanctions-breaking arrangements down the line, BP at the highest levels in Britain was ignorant of them, according to a source close to the company yesterday.

It was therefore completely untrue to suggest that the BP board, with its Government-appointed directors, deliberately misled the British Government. The source added: "We are not that kind of people."

When BP's London leadership became aware of the situation in 1976 and sought to do something about it, they encountered stiff resistance at the South African end. They were told that the subsidiary there was subject to South African law and the South African government.

It was only when BP threatened last year to cut off supplies to South Africa that the subsidiary, after consultation with the South African Government, agreed to end all sales to the Rhodesian intermediary.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: Sir David Steel, chairman of BP, said last night he would rather not comment on the allegations until the Bingham report had been completed and its findings were known.

It would then be up to Dr Owen to decide what the next steps might be.

"We have given our evidence and we think it would be quite wrong to say anything now until we hear what the report says," Sir David said. "We made a private submission to the inquiry, and I can not really say anything more about it."

Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes: The Johannesburg Star, South Africa's largest selling daily paper, described the political storm over sanctions breaking as "a thoroughly cynical exercise."

In an editorial it says a British Embassy official from Pretoria was stationed at Best Bridge, on the border between South Africa and Rhodesia, for a spell of train-spotting to count the number of tankers rumbling across into Rhodesia.

## Soap opera maidens meet their TV stars

From Michael Leapman New York, Aug. 28

So often are we told how the consciousness of the American woman has been raised to unimaginable heights that you might be forgiven for believing that all American females, in their spare time from being stockbrokers or estate agents, are doing external degrees in Greek philology, writing the next great American novel or training to run the marathon.

Some will find comfort in the revelation that this is not so. There are still many millions of American women who spend the greater part of their day slumped in front of their television sets watching torrid serials of passion and tragedy, their consciousness lowered almost to the point of coma.

Several thousand of them came to New York at the weekend for the first soap opera exposition. Soap opera is the name given to these daytime serials, because when they first manifested themselves on radio they were sponsored by soap and detergent manufacturers. A more recent reason is that many of them are set in hospitals and the characters are constantly washing their hands.

Beginning at 11.30 am with Love of Life on CBS, the dedicated soap watcher (and I met several even among the few I interviewed) can switch channels for a total of five hours, crying her eyes out at one heart-rending drama after another until, at 4.30 pm, ABC's long running Edge of Light zooms to an end and soap-land is closed for another day.

Two young mothers from Long Island calculated that they watched seven hours of soap operas a day between them, while their children played.

The exposition consisted mainly of panel discussions at which the stars of the shows revealed some of their secrets, explained that they were not really like the people they played (although "there is a bit of Amanda in one side of my character") and signed autographs. Glamorous young male actors even sacrificed themselves to the extent of offering lip-to-lip kisses to the square-eyed maidens of Long Island and New Jersey.

The audience was adulatory and uncritical. Questions to the stars were on a simple level.

Many were not content at all, but simply expressions of joy at seeing their heroes and heroines in the flesh, and exhortations to keep up the good work. Several in the audience complained that the television stations insisted on inserting five-minute news bulletins into their favourite shows.

"Are you married?" was the most frequent question put to the young male stars. "Why don't you marry Don?" or "Why did you cut your hair short?" or "When you pregnant do you wear cushions?" to the females.

No personal problem is too harrowing to be written into the soap scripts. On the Love of Life panel we were introduced to "Amy Gibson, the teenage alcoholic," who did not look it. The special issue of The Soap Box, the monthly magazine of soap opera which sponsored the exposition, contained a thoughtful discussion of whether, in the same programme, a terminally ill man was right to try to unload his wife on to somebody else before his death.

## Soviet swimmer loses medal after drug test

From Richard Streeton West Berlin, Aug. 28

A Russian swimmer who won a medal at the world championships here has been disqualified after a drug test had proved positive. This is the first incident of this type in swimming. A dark cloud has consequently been cast over the emergence of the Soviet Union this week as a world swimming power, particularly at a time when the criticism of Moscow as the venue for the 1980 Olympic Games is intensifying.

Anatoly Kuznetsov, aged 17, finished third in the men's 100 metres backstroke final eight days ago, and was one of the two swimmers chosen at random after each event, to be given a drug test. The test for stimulants, available within 24 hours, proved negative. The

test for anabolic steroids, which took four days to come through, were positive. A second test confirmed that Kuznetsov had taken artificial aid to develop muscular weight and strength.

Swimmers have in the past failed drug tests after inadvertently taking prescribed medicines, particularly inhalants for asthma. Despite suspicions, no swimmer has previously been found guilty of taking anabolic steroids, a subject more common among athletes.

A protest by the Russians was later rejected. Kuznetsov, who was only forty-third in last year's world ranking lists for the event, showed a marked improvement in the recent Soviet championship series. In the final here he finished behind two Americans. His bronze medal now goes to the Brazilian, Romulo Arantes, who was originally fourth.

Photograph, page 9

## Holiday in Manila for Korchnoi

Baguio, Aug. 28.—Viktor Korchnoi, the World Chess champion, left tonight for a brief holiday in Manila, postponing tomorrow's scheduled game with Anatoly Karpov in their championship series.

Korchnoi has only one win against Karpov's four in the series, with six victories required for the title.

The challenger, who is 47, was obviously seeking to boost his shattered morale after a number of stunning defeats.

Korchnoi used his right to postpone the eighteenth match and left by car on the four-hour drive to Manila with Mrs Petra Leeuwerick. His delegation chief and a constant companion since his defection from the Soviet Union in 1976.

He is expected back on Wednesday for the game on Thursday and has named Raymond Keene, a British grandmaster, as his new delegation master.

At a meeting yesterday of the World Chess jury one of Korchnoi's aides complained about an increase in radioactivity in the hall where the event is being played.

The aide said that during the eighth game a pocket geiger counter showed a sharp increase in radioactivity. Filipino military authorities said at the time it was a false alarm, but specialists from the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission were later called in.—Reuters.

## Boyer's death was suicide

Phoenix, Arizona, Aug. 28.—Charles Boyer, the actor, committed suicide with an overdose of Seconal sleeping pills, a coroner said here today. His death on Saturday, two days before his seventy-ninth birthday, came two days after that of his wife, the actress Patricia Patterson, to whom he had been married for 44 years.—AP.

## America lifts foreign borrowing curbs

All reserve requirements on overseas borrowing by banks in the United States are being lifted in measures by the Federal Reserve Board designed to encourage the flow of capital to America and, thereby, strengthen the dollar Page 15

## Lisbon Cabinet

A new Cabinet has been named in Portugal, where the fifth Prime Minister since the 1974 revolution has been formally appointed. The Cabinet, a technical non-party group, has an unusually large number of engineers: there are seven of them Page 4

## Brearely appointed

Michael Brearely has been retained as captain of England for the cricket tour to Australia shortly. Yesterday England won the third Test by seven wickets against New Zealand. R. Taylor, England's wicket keeper, was named "Man of the Series", which England won 3-0 John Woodcock, page 8

## Watch on weeders

The Ministry of Defence is the first Whitehall establishment to put into order its records practices after historians' horror and general unease about the "weeding" of unwanted and outdated files. A committee of inquiry will examine weeders and how they work Page 3

## Robert Shaw dies

Mr Robert Shaw, the film actor, collapsed and died after being taken ill in his car near his home at Tournay, Kent, on Monday, in the Irish Republic. He was aged 51. His film successes included *Jane and The Sting* Obituary, page 14

Chairman Hus: The Chinese leader leaves Yugoslavia with hopes for closer ties 5

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## HOME NEWS

# Unions to press for inquiry into Special Branch activities regarding Labour movement

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders anxious about what they regard as the operation of the Special Branch in the affairs of the Labour movement are to urge the Government to set up an independent inquiry.

Fears about "certain activities" of the Special Branch and the special patrol group of the Metropolitan Police will be disclosed next week at the TUC conference in Brighton, where the Tobacco Workers' Union will lead the call for an investigation.

They are being supported by the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, whose members allege they were attacked by the police while making a film during mass picketing at the Grunwick film processing laboratory in north London.

Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, is understood to have asked to see the film. It has been seen by the TUC general council, which has voiced a protest.

The cine technicians have added an amendment to the inquiry, asking the Government to consider evidence submitted by the TUC general council to the Home Secretary from unions whose members "suffered from the activities of the special patrol group during the Grunwick dispute".

The law and order issue is the subject of a second amendment tabled by the Greater London Council Association, which opposes proposals made recently by Sir David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, to the Royal Commission on Police Procedure.

It implemented those measures would represent "a substantial move towards the police state", the GLCA says. It demands TUC opposition.

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of ACTT, who will second the call for an inquiry, said yesterday: "In the latter

stages of the Grunwick dispute a group of demonstrators from the transport workers and the clerical union Apex (whose members were on strike) and ACTT members who were filming, were standing quietly in a side road some hundreds of yards from the gates being addressed by the strike leader.

"They were charged from behind by the special patrol group, who physically smashed their way through demonstrators. There is evidence in the film of people being dragged across cars. It was completely unprovoked and unnecessary. This evidence is in a film that has not been cut and selected to make a story."

"We want to know who gave the instructions for assaults on people who were assembling peacefully, and the policy of the Home Secretary and the police on the use of the special patrol group. Who decides when and how this is used? Is it subject to parliamentary debate?"

## Docks watch by workers for Chilean engines

From Ronald Faux  
East Kilbride

Workers at docks and airports throughout Britain were asked yesterday to watch for the four aero-engines bound for Chile and removed at night from the East Kilbride works of Rolls-Royce, where they had lain "blackened" for four years.

There were annoyed reactions from trade union officials when workers turned up at the factory yesterday and found an empty, neatly swept space where the engines should have been.

Mr Peter Lowe, convenor of the joint shop stewards' committee, said the union movement would take every step to track down the engines and black them to a standstill again before they left the country. As officials began some zealous detective work, the Government was being made through local MPs and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The registration numbers and the name of two lorries that arrived with sheriff officers at the works at 4 am on Saturday had been noted. It had taken more than two hours to load the engines, weighing altogether six tons, and drive them away.

A Rolls-Royce official said yesterday that once the engines went through the factory gates they had ceased to be the company's responsibility. The operation had been carried out absolutely according to the law.

Any agreement to use only union labour within the factory premises would have been in violation of the terms of a sheriff officer armed with a court order, he added.

Union members had refused either to break the law by active resistance or to help in any way with the removal of the engines which had been sent to Chile in violation of a Rolls-Royce refusal to supply them to the Government's conduct over the blacked engines.

The authorities were forced to seek in here to claim engines which were destined for fighter aircraft being used to support a ruthless regime in Chile. The action of the Government in allowing an export licence for these engines was an "immoral act", Mr Lowe said.

He claimed that the Government under Sir Harold Wilson had invoked a release clause.

Chilean authorities in London yesterday refused to comment on the operation, which was the culmination of a year-long series of negotiations. The Chilean Air Force required the engines for their Hawker Hunter aircraft and obtained a court order from Hamilton Sheriff Court authorizing their release from the Rolls-Royce works.

About two months ago the Government issued an export licence after the Cabinet had been advised they were legally obliged to do so. The Chileans renegotiated their contract with Rolls-Royce, agreeing to supply the engines with any responsibility for delivery.

The final hurdle was overcome a fortnight ago when the workers at East Kilbride decided they would not break the law by defying the court order.

## Motor cyclist dies in leap

Michael Hillaby, aged 18, an apprentice mechanic, died while trying to make a leap on a motor cycle over nine cars at a gala at Nafferton, near Driffield, north Humberside, yesterday.

The men telephoned police on Sunday night when they heard of the death of the young man. The police said the man had obtained the leap legitimately, and had now agreed to withdraw it.

## The coast under threat, 2: The hazards from oil

By Michael Baily  
Shirehampton Correspondent

Of about 1,700 million tons of oil moved around the world each year, nearly 700 million tons is destined for Western Europe, and of that about 100 million tons is for Britain. That makes this small island one of the world's most vulnerable spots for oil pollution.

The Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea (ACOPS), a semi-official body of which the Prime Minister happens to be president, reported 658 incidents around the coast of Britain and Ireland last year and an upward trend of about a tenth a year.

The worst sufferers were Essex and Kent, with 176, eastern Scotland with 88, southern England (Hampshire, Dorset, Isle of Wight) with 70, Cornwall with 62, Bristol Channel and South Wales with 48, and Lancashire with 42. Most of the incidents were fairly minor.

Of the Essex and Kent total, 49 spills were more than a mile in extent, 127 under. A third involved clean-up operations, the rest dispersed naturally.

Most oil pollution is caused not by accidents but by carelessness and bad procedure in ships, as well as illegal tank-washing. Only a small proportion is caused by the really big accidents like that at the Amoco Cadiz.

Since 1970 the Department of Trade's at-sea anti-pollution measures (as opposed to local



A farmworker lighting the stubble after harvest at Preshaw Estate, Upham, near Winchester.

## Two rescued from under QE2

By Staff Reporters

The effects in Britain of the work-to-rule by French air traffic controllers increased yesterday, with flights to and from southern Europe delayed for more than 30 hours.

A Majorca flight from Newcastle upon Tyne was held up for 36 hours, and as Glasgow an aircraft arrived from Palma nearly a day and a half late.

Airport authorities fear that delays may be equally long next weekend as the backlog of flights builds up. The action is scheduled to last until September 4.

Delays lengthened throughout Europe yesterday when the controllers, who had been observing the work-to-rule unevenly, heeded union instructions to handle no more than eight aircraft at a time, compared to the normal 15 or more.

M. Joel le Theule, the French Transport Minister, repeated that there could be no negotiations while the action continued. The controllers are demanding higher pay, shorter hours and better equipment.

Thomson Holidays is hearing the delays by flying its passengers bound for the Costa Brava to Genoa, in Italy, and then taking them on by coach. The return trip is made the same way, taking 14 hours but saving up to 22 hours.

Gatwick, the British airport which has suffered most from the dispute, reported waits yesterday of between 24 and 30 hours on some flights to Palma, Malaga and Alicante.

Arriving passengers were delayed by as much as 17 hours. Some of the backlog of flights has been cleared, but the weekend effects will probably still be felt as late as Wednesday.

At both Glasgow and Newcastle there were backlogs of five flights yesterday. The average wait at Glasgow was about 18 hours, and at Luton

## Air delays of 30 hours, and worse is to come

By Staff Reporters

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## Stalls do roaring trade as thousands join carnival

Continued from page 1

Portobello Road and Lad-brook Grove, two of the main streets of the carnival route, were solid with people enjoying the cacophony of steel bands and reggae music. Crowds gathered around Powis Square, the judging point for the 18 floats and bands.

On one float was a gigantic silver coin. But its Britannia was a dignified headdress made in silver paint.

By Portobello Green two large black policemen were stationed conspicuously, one on each corner, as side stalls did a roaring trade in food and drink.

On Sunday the police limited their appearance to stationary patrols until trouble erupted. Yesterday police vans crisscrossed the area constantly, their windows taped against possible missiles.

During the afternoon Sir David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, visited officers stationed at five schools in the area.

## Kopec takes the lead in chess contest

Yesterday was a busy day in the Lloyds Bank masters chess tournament in London. Round six left a somewhat confused picture, as there was an unusual number of adjourned games.

In the seventh round the leading players were again involved in several long games, which did little to clarify the situation at the top of the table, and at the end of time, leading scores stood as follows: Kopec 5½, Littlewood and van der Sterren 5 and one adjourned; Tatal 5, Peters 4½ and 2 adjourned; Kraidman, Rantanea and Sokolovich 4½ and one adjourned; Balinas and Macpherson 4, Franklin and Westphalen 4 and one adjourned.

Results round six: Kopec 5½, Littlewood and van der Sterren 5 and one adjourned; Tatal 5, Peters 4½ and 2 adjourned; Kraidman, Rantanea and Sokolovich 4½ and one adjourned; Balinas and Macpherson 4, Franklin and Westphalen 4 and one adjourned.

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## Productivity deal gives Gatwick engineers 5 pc

By Our Labour Staff

The Department of Employment has approved a 5 per cent self-financing productivity deal for 1,130 British Caledonian engineers, the airline announced yesterday.

British Airways engineers at Heathrow claim that a disparity already exists between themselves and their British Caledonian colleagues at Gatwick.

British Caledonian said yesterday that the increase would be in return for improvements in working "methods, practices and procedures", which are believed to include flexibility between jobs.

The airline denied that there was already a disparity, but said that the new deal would create a disparity of up to £6.

## No charges over poisoned meat

Two salesmen who have been travelling Britain selling tins of contaminated meat were released by police in Walsall, West Midlands, yesterday. No charges will be brought.

The men telephoned police on Sunday night when they heard of the death of the young man. The police said the man had obtained the leap legitimately, and had now agreed to withdraw it.

## A fiesta with plenty of fun and space

By John Young

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All the indications were that the organizers would achieve their aim. Despite a strong police presence, with a helicopter hovering overhead, the mood was calm and cheerful.

What the carnival seemed to prove was the wisdom of ensuring plenty of room. Even in the streets there was little or no jostling and once in the open spaces of the park there was little scope for thieves or pickpockets, while everyone had a good view.

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Clare Kitley, of Toynton Fenside, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, was found severely injured in the dogs' pen by her mother, Mrs Janet Kitley, aged 31, who shows the dogs.

## Productivity deal gives Gatwick engineers 5 pc

By Our Labour Staff

The Department of Employment has approved a 5 per cent self-financing productivity deal for 1,130 British Caledonian engineers, the airline announced yesterday.

British Airways engineers at Heathrow claim that a disparity already exists between themselves and their British Caledonian colleagues at Gatwick.

British Caledonian said yesterday that the increase would be in return for improvements in working "methods, practices and procedures", which are believed to include flexibility between jobs.

The airline denied that there was already a disparity, but said that the new deal would create a disparity of up to £6.

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## Women hurt by boobytrap bomb in Belfast

From Michael Horsnell  
Belfast

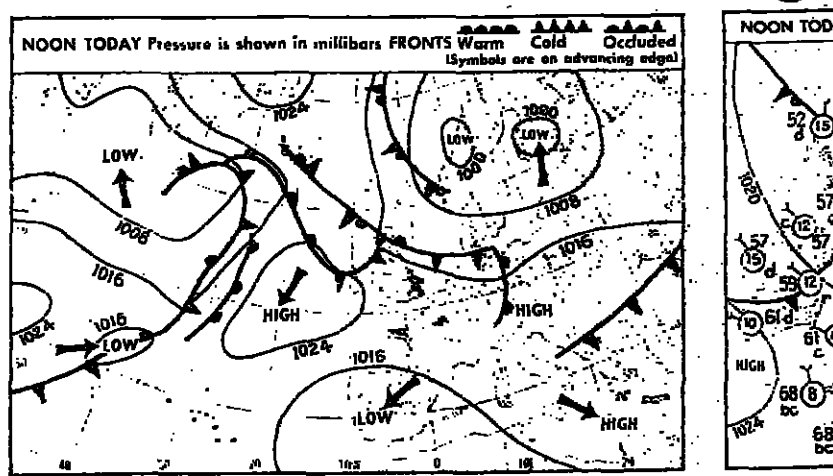
Three women were injured when a boobytrap bomb exploded prematurely in west Belfast yesterday. The bomb was placed in an iron drainpipe on a factory wall in the Springfield Road district.

Shrapnel hit the three women as they were passing and residents ran to their assistance. A three-year-old child, a broken leg and another with an injured hip. A third woman was treated for shock.

The police said the bomb was intended for security forces, which regularly patrol the district, but none was about at the time. Last month a young Army lieutenant lost a leg after a similar bomb exploded in a lamp-post.

The Irish National Liberation Army, a breakaway republican group, yesterday claimed responsibility for an attack on a man of 19 who was found with gunshot wounds in the chest, groin and jaw in the Springfield Road district on Saturday.

## Weather forecast and recordings



Today  
Sun rises: 7.55 pm  
Moon rises: 5.32 pm  
New Moon: September 2.  
Lighting up: 8.25 pm to 5.39 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 11.45 am, 6.00 pm (19.6ft). Avonmouth, 4.40 am, 9.80 pm (32.3ft). 5.7 pm, 10.30 pm (33.7ft). Dover, 9.8 am, 5.30 pm (17.5ft). 9.40 pm, 5.40 am (17.8ft). Hull, 3.44 am, 5.70 pm (18.8ft). 4.24 pm, 5.80 pm (19.0ft). Liverpool, 9.18 am, 7.50 pm (24.4ft). 9.47 pm, 7.70 pm (25.4ft).

A ridge of high pressure in the S will give way as troughs of low pressure move S across N Britain. Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE England, East Anglia, Midlands: Mainly dry, intervals of sun and showers, becoming cloudier; wind W to NW, light; max temp 19° to 21°C (66° to 70°F).

Central S, SW England, S Wales: Dry, sunny periods, becoming cloudier; wind W to NW, light; max temp 19° to 22°C (66° to 72°F).

E and NE England: Occasional rain later, rather cloudy, bright intervals; wind W to NW, light to moderate; max temp 17° to 19°C (63° to 66°F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods, wind NW, light to moderate; max temp 17° to 19°C (63° to 66°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rain drying out, becoming brighter; wind NW, moderate; max temp 13° to 15°C (55° to 59°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Scattered showers, bright periods; wind N, moderate, freshening; max temp 11° to 13°C (52° to 55°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Becoming less settled and cooler; showers in Scotland and E England; mainly dry, sunnier elsewhere with sunny intervals; rain possible later in some W areas.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind W, light; sea smooth. English Channel (E): Wind NW, light; sea smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, light or moderate; sea slight. Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods, wind NW, light to moderate; max temp 17° to 19°C (63° to 66°F).

## TV taboos 'about to reassert themselves'

From Michael Church  
Edinburgh

There is a real danger that the old taboos that bedevilled American television in the 1950s and 1960s may be about to reassert themselves, Mr Norman Lear suggested in the annual MacLear lecture at the Edinburgh International Television Festival yesterday.

Mr Lear, the acknowledged pioneer of America's bold new style of situation comedy, which tackles sensitive issues with satirical vigour, argued that vocal minority groups representing a moral backlash were now successfully frightening the big networks "by going after dozens of tiny targets and establishing them as taboos."

"Their way," he said, "is to stereotype the atmosphere to establish a climate of general fear and anxiety among the networks and in the creative community, in which new approaches and innovative ideas simply will not grow."

He told his audience, many of whom were concerned with a comparable British backlash: "Such a climate is being created today by the attack against sex and violence in the American mass media."

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s American television was sufficed with a steady diet of television comedies in which the most serious issue was that the boss was coming to dinner, or that mother had dented the car bumper and the kids had to stop father finding out. "Fifteen or 20 hours a week of that kind of programming was not a bad thing," he said, "because it was a message in the world," he said.

It was saying to the country: "You have no race problems, there is no economic concern in the nation, we are not in trouble in Vietnam. Everyone is happy and equal, there are no problems with the poor or the elderly or the uneducated, and all mothers and fathers and children live in absolute harmony."

Mr Lear, whose extremely popular shows deal regularly with ticklish topics like cancer, prejudice, death and sexual deviants, said he did not think he had ever expressed a point of view as strongly as those earlier shows had expressed their tacit message.

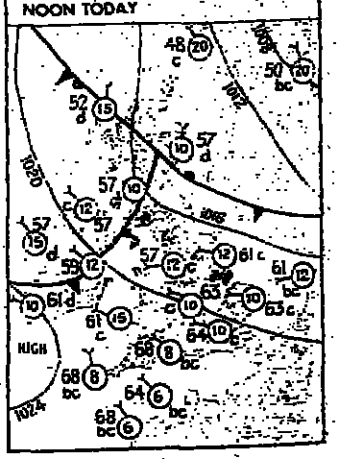
The present American taboo on television violence had led to an increase in what Mr Lear called "gratuitous sex" or "titillation. And because that was not real sex, real sex had become taboo."

## Murder hunt for woman's attacker

Two youths who attacked Mrs Jane Bason, aged 70, who was on her way home from a bingo session in Banbury, Oxfordshire, on Sunday night were being sought by the police last night for murder.

They waylaid Mrs Bason, of Grove Street, Banbury, in the town centre, about 1.15 pm, and tried to force her to get into a car. She died soon afterwards at the town police station.

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# ME NEWS

## Whitehall brief: Master plan to streamline the records of important defence decisions and key documents Saving the building blocks of history from the weeders' wastebin

Hennessy  
Journalist's cliché that a picture is worth a thousand words is occasionally true. On 12, 1975, *The Times* published a photograph, reproduced this morning, of jolly young men in uniform, some of whom were wearing medals, standing in front of a large building. The photograph was taken by a young man who was then a student at the University of Cambridge. It was a photograph of the young men who were the first to put their records in order after an internal review led by Max Phillips, an Under Secretary, whose report was summarized in *The Times* of March 7 this year.

Crucial to the success of the new records regime at the Ministry is a plan to compile an index of key decisions as they are taken, listing the documents which reflect them. On May 4, Mr Ewen Broadbent, Deputy Secretary (Civilian Management), circulated a minute on the subject which is being taken very seriously by policy-makers at all levels in the Ministry.

Last week, Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, granted a request from *The Times*, under the Cabinet's open government policy, for the release of Mr Broadbent's memorandum, entitled *Key Decisions - Indexing of Key Documents*. Its classification number is DCM/10/37.

The system, Mr Broadbent, wrote, is intended primarily to improve the arrangements for tracing old papers for management and administrative purposes but would also be an aid to researchers and historians in the future. Annex D of the minute describes the operation of the scheme:

a: A reminder... will be sent towards the end of the financial year. The nominated officer in each coordinating division should then request inputs from the other divisions in the area.

b: Individual divisions should then prepare their inputs. To minimise staff effort, divisions should normally keep a running log of major decisions at the time they are made rather than mount a single exercise at the end of each year. The annual return will then be a simple collating exercise... Files mentioned as references should be annotated "in key decision index" to indicate this to the weeders.

c: While divisions have discretion as to what constitutes a "major decision," these should not normally add up to more than a handful each year as possible, for a few central divisions, two or three a month; we are not thinking of day-to-day decisions.

d: The main reference should be the minute of a meeting or an instruction from a responsible authority, being the document which represents as nearly as possible the actual making of the decision. Secondary references should be to relevant files in those divisions most closely concerned and chosen so that all aspects of the considerations behind the decision are covered.

e: Classified and unclassified decisions (showing the extent of the restriction in the former case) should be submitted in separate lists.

f: Clearance, so far as it is required, should be on an informal basis between the desk officers nominated.

g: Two copies of each area's input should be forwarded by the coordinating division to OS (Office Services) 11. Copies of the input should be retained by all divisions in the area. OS 11 will then prepare classified and unrestricted master lists consulting, as necessary, the originating divisions.



Another unwanted file goes into the rubbish bin: a photograph first published in "The Times" on July 12, 1975.

should be emphasized that the stationing of an RAF squadron in Cuba is a fictitious example for the purpose of illustration only. It reads:

Date 1984  
Subject: Deployments. RAF: Non-NATO  
Cuba: Deployment of Tornado Squadron  
Decision to deploy 99 Squadron (Tornado) as part of the Caribbean air defence arrangements.  
Reference  
DOP (Defence and Overseas Policy Committee of the Cabinet) minutes 8/84.  
Defence Council minutes 1/84  
COS (Chiefs of Staff) minutes 26/84  
Air Force Board minutes 14/83  
See also D/DS8/123/45/6; D/DS/11/567/8/9 (minutes of the policy divisions concerned).

First returns under the new system are now arriving on the desk of Mr Charles Gresswell, the Assistant Secretary in charge of Office Services 11. The benefits to policy-makers in the Ministry are immediate and will increase. Its benefits, however, will not be apparent to the historian in the Public Record Office at Kew until January, 2009, unless the 30-year rule is amended meantime.

If the Ministry of Defence system was made standard throughout all departments on the recommendation of Sir Duncan Wilson, the interests of policy-makers, weeders and posterity would be marvelously served. The risk of precious documents, the raw material of history, being mislaid or put through the shredding machines of Whitehall's "secret waste" would be significantly diminished.

Leading article, page 13

## Universities to press S Africa companies

By Judith Judd  
*Of The Times Higher Education Supplement*

A group of universities owning shares in businesses with operations in South Africa has been organized to exert pressure from within on selected companies. The approach has come from Aberdeen University, of which the Court has recently approved a proposal for joint action.

About 35 of the 44 British universities replied to an Aberdeen suggestion that universities should collect information about companies in which they held shares and exert shareholder pressure to bring about reform. Eight have agreed to join the group and more have expressed sympathy.

The group arose from a committee, set up by Aberdeen with representatives of university trade unions and the students' union, which has produced a report urging pooling of information and a coordinated investment policy.

The report says that the aim should be to ensure that enlightened employment practices are followed in the South African subsidiaries of the companies.

That was preferred to the policy of withdrawal of investment in companies with South African investments, which the National Union of Students (NUS) says eight universities or Oxbridge colleges have now followed. Some universities told Aberdeen that they deliberately avoided such investments.

Aberdeen has agreed to sell its shares in four companies: Acrow Engineering, Associated British Foods, Great Universal Stores and Tube Investments.

The report says: "In two of these cases the grounds for the recommendation included the fact that the non-voting shares held by the university did not permit it to exercise a policy of constructive engagement in the affairs of the companies; in the others the reasons included the investment risk created by an excessive share of turnover being derived from South Africa and the inadequacy of information received regarding companies' employment practices."

But the university will retain its shares in 13 other companies which appeared on a "black list" issued by the NUS and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The Aberdeen committee was set up in response to student pressure for disinvestment in South Africa, but decided that pressure from shareholders would be more positive.

"In the majority of cases the committee has preferred to continued monitoring of the university's holdings, subject to recommend retention of the activities in South Africa of companies concerned", it said.

Letters are being sent to interested universities so that the system can be organized. Any register of holdings will concentrate at first on South Africa, although it may later be widened to include other countries.

## Wading home of wading is may be preserved

ment that should ensure the being of the bar, adwits, dunlin and sandpiper, mallard and grebe, and the Ribblesdale estuary as a feeding ground is likely to be lost.

Mr. Heerema, who represents the Dutch business, who recently bought 1,000 acres of the wetland on the south side of the estuary with the intention of using it for intensive and vegetable growing, has been refused planning permission by the Ribblesdale Council, which wants to preserve the land as a nature reserve.

The whole area lies within a statutory site of scientific interest. It is also an important area for wildfowling, whose sport is controlled by a local association, which has been paying a big annual fee to the present and previous owners.

The Nature Conservancy Council is unlikely to ban wildfowling if it acquires the area, but it would obviously control it carefully, particularly in view of allegations by Mr William Baxter, a local farmer, that the marshes are being over-shot.

The area has also been mentioned as one of four possible sites for a natural gas pipeline terminal after the recent proving of a large gas field in Morecambe Bay. That project will almost certainly be ruled out if the Nature Conservancy acquires the area, although surveys have been seen at work there.

British Gas has promised full consultations with environmental and amenity organizations before deciding on one of the four possible sites. The other three possibilities are on the Lune estuary, the Pilling area, near Fleetwood, and on the North Wales side of the Dee estuary.

Tentative discussions among some local authority members for the commercial and industrial development of the Ribblesdale estuary, including a new town on drained land and the building of a causeway between Lytham and Southport, have also been seen by naturalists as a potential threat to one of the few stretches of the Lancashire coastline that are infrequently visited by man.

### Regional report

#### John Chartres Southport

nationally important breeding area for about 500 pairs of common terns and more than 200 pairs of redshanks as well as oystercatchers and lapwings.

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## duct clue to ape' of Mpox virus

Dr. Osman  
A committee of medical and virology experts continued investigation yesterday into the escape of smallpox from the secure micro-laboratory at Birmingham. The committee, which is led by Dr. Osman, is trying to find out how the virus got out of the laboratory and how it may have been the taken by the virus.

Janet Barker, aged 40, of Park Road, King's Birmingham, a photograph in the school anatomy room, who has been confirmed as suffering from the virus, is being kept in isolation at the hospital.

Dr. Osman said no cases or suspected cases had been reported and 12 contacts of Mrs Barker, are thought to be significant, remained in the hospital between 2 and 16 days.

Her appeal was made to one who had been in the hospital between 2 and 16 days.

When Mrs Barker was in the hospital, she was being treated. They asked to report for treatment. So far 100 possible cases have been traced and treated.

Tests were still being made on a number of Mrs Barker's colleagues from the school, although some 13 had already reported as vaccinated.

## Mortgage rescue steps urged for home buyers

Mr John Ryman, Labour MP for Blyth, yesterday called on the Prime Minister to mount an emergency rescue operation for thousands of would-be home buyers who cannot get mortgages because building societies are facing an acute shortage of mortgage funds.

In a letter to Mr Callaghan he said the Government should also reorganize building societies so that the supply of loans would not depend on fluctuating interest rates.

"In view of the difficulties thousands of people are now experiencing in obtaining mortgages for the purchase of homes, I am asking you to introduce an emergency rescue for instant mortgages, subject only to the provision of a satisfactory security and an ability to repay the loan", Mr Ryman said.

The Government was morally obliged to introduce a rescue operation, as it did in 1974 when it lent £600m to the building societies for six months to discourage them from increasing interest rates, he said.

No doubt the building societies were doing their best, but they were not succeeding.

### 234-mile walk

Mr Thomas Benson, aged 46, a meter reader, of Ribblesdale Avenue, Preston, yesterday claimed a world record after he completed a 234-mile non-stop walk at Aintree racecourse, Liverpool. It took him four days and nights and raised £4,000 for charity.

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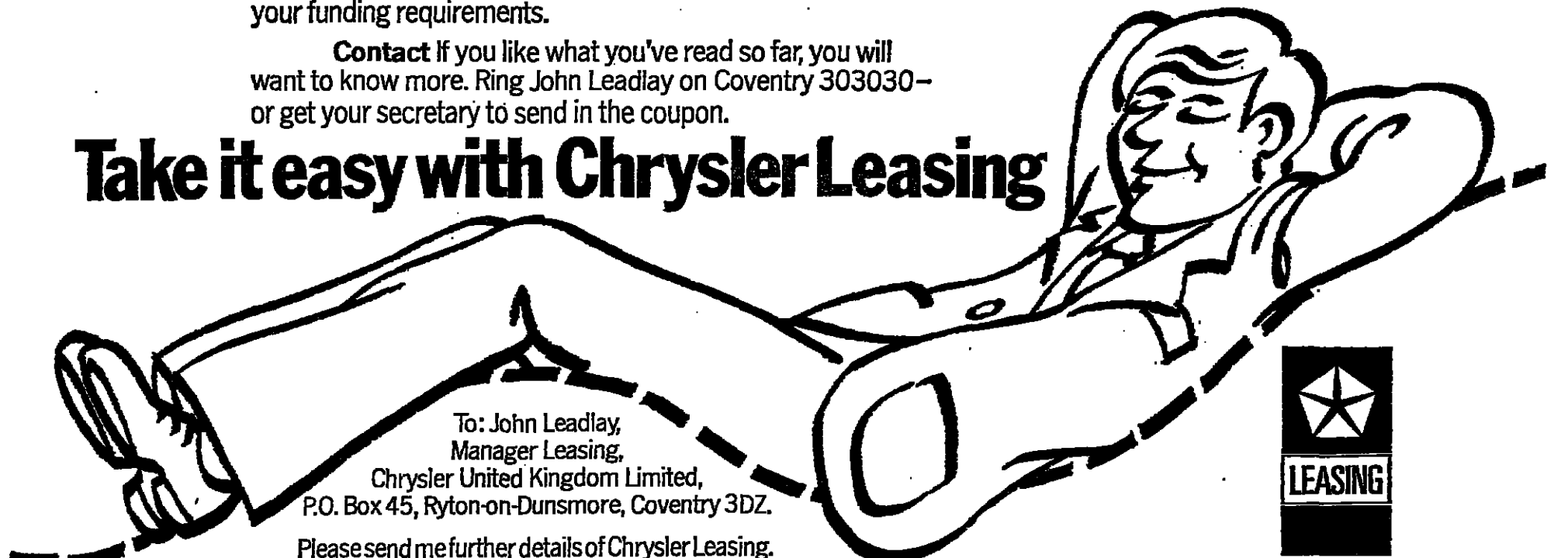
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## HOME NEWS

## Mr Shore accused of opening Peak park to housing speculators

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, is today accused of acting in a way that would open the Peak District National Park to housing speculators.

The accusation is made in a report by the Council for the Protection of Rural England on Mr Shore's modifications to the Peak District National Park Structure Plan.

The council says that under Mr Shore's modifications the park would be open to a flood of planning applications by speculative developers, often for housing too expensive for local people to purchase.

It adds that Mr Shore rejects the Peak Park Planning Board's attempt to restrict new housing in favour of local people, and says that is contrary to Government advice to local authorities.

The planning board published its structure plan in 1976 after three years of preparation and consultation, and the plan went before a public inquiry last year. Mr Shore published modifications he proposes to make to the plan last month.

The council says the modifications alter the whole tone and emphasis of the structure plan

from "one of firm and unequivocal environmental protection to one in which a wide range of development pressures may be accommodated."

Mr Shore's changes to the plan "suggest he is unable or unwilling to afford the national parks any stronger environmental protection than the countryside outside the parks", the council argues.

It also says the Government is defining the range and scope of the planning board "as narrowly as possible".

The council is also worried about mineral workings and says Mr Shore proposes to reverse the structure plan's presumption against new and extended mineral workings.

"This," the council says, "strikes at the very root of all serious intentions to preserve and enhance the character and natural beauty of national parks."

Mr Paul Dobson, assistant secretary of the council, said yesterday: "If the Secretary of State decides substantially to uphold these modifications, then other national parks will also become more vulnerable. He should withdraw the modifications."

## Homosexuals draw up Bill to outlaw discrimination

From Stephen Cohen

The draft Bill also requires the Equal Opportunities Commission to set up a formal inquiry into the extent of discrimination on the grounds of sexual preference, and the CBE has written to Lady Lockwood, chairman of the commission, asking her to begin an investigation under her existing powers and not wait for the enactment of the draft Bill.

The annual conference of CBE, meeting in Coventry, approved the formation of the International Gay Association. Delegates from 10 countries issued a declaration of aims and decided that the first task would be to campaign against proposed anti-homosexual laws in Greece and existing ones in the Soviet Union.

The association will also make submissions to the Council of Europe on decriminalizing homosexuality and adding an anti-discrimination clause to the European Convention on Human Rights.

The main areas covered are: employment and training, education, the provision of services such as insurance, mortgages, hotel rooms and access to places of entertainment and housing.

The amendments to the Act would still make it possible for private landlords to ban homosexuals from flats and the exceptions in the present Act are generally maintained.

A group of about 25 MPs have expressed interest in the proposals.

## More open advertising on birth control urged

By a Staff Reporter

The fastidiousness of the Independent Broadcasting Authority and London Transport, among others, is preventing many people from receiving adequate information about birth control, a report published today says.

Miss Wendy Smith, author of *Campaigning for Choice*, published by the Family Planning Association, says that the sponsors of birth control campaigns have often spent money for little return because of their naïveté, ignorance, commercialism or lack of funds.

"Responsible publicity for birth control, using everyday language and putting contraception into the context of sex, love and family security, should be allowed on TV, radio and in all newspapers", the report says.

"The commercial advertising of methods of contraception is steadily becoming more widespread in spite of the lingering pseudo-fastidiousness of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, London Transport and others."

The report examines the impact of 15 birth control campaigns mounted in Britain and abroad in the last 10 years. An American campaign that cost about \$330,000 (about £167,000) and a £100,000 Health

Education Council project both produced unimpressive results. Most of the American advertisements used the theme "Stop the Stork", which the report describes as, "a coy little phrase for the sophisticated of Madison Avenue."

The English was even odder, the report says. It featured an older woman, surrounded by children, advising a younger woman not to bother with family planning clinics. Many may have resented this negative portrayal of the mother figure, the report suggests.

The most successful campaign was in Holland. It used the phrase, "How do hedgehogs make love?" and the response "Very carefully", to introduce people under 18 to the ideas of cheap contraception and sexual responsibility.

Miss Smith says that one of the lessons of the case studies is that no publicity campaign, especially for contraception, can hope to be universally acceptable and effective.

Publicity works if it is used with understanding and technical competence. The report concludes that there is an urgent need for responsible and sensitive advertising about birth control.

*Campaigning for Choice* (Family Planning Association, £1).

## Law on damage by defective goods urged

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Further legislation to protect consumers' rights is still needed in the near future, according to Mr Michael Heseltine, Minister of the National Consumer Council, writing in the organization's annual report, published today.

Mr Heseltine attacks an increasing tendency "to say that things have gone far enough in redressing the balance of consumers' interests". Much of the recent legislation, he argues, has simply been to restore the status quo, to make businessmen liable for damage and injuries caused by their defective products, and to make the sale of unsafe products punishable by law.

Mr Heseltine calls for early legislation in two areas, to make manufacturers strictly liable for damage and injuries caused by their defective products, and to make the sale of unsafe products punishable by law.

He also claims that the common law responsibilities of manufacturers have hardly begun to be applied in the field of public services, that council tenants still lack any security of tenure and there has been comparatively little attempt to look at the National Health Service from the viewpoint of patients.

Mr Heseltine pleads his council to a continued campaign for direct consumer representation on the boards of nationalized industries.

National Consumer Council Annual Report 1977-78 (NCC, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1).

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By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Further legislation to protect consumers' rights is still needed in the near future, according to Mr Michael Heseltine, Minister of the National Consumer Council, writing in the organization's annual report, published today.

Mr Heseltine attacks an increasing tendency "to say that things have gone far enough in redressing the balance of consumers' interests". Much of the recent legislation, he argues, has simply been to restore the status quo, to make businessmen liable for damage and injuries caused by their defective products, and to make the sale of unsafe products punishable by law.

Mr Heseltine calls for early legislation in two areas, to make manufacturers strictly liable for damage and injuries caused by their defective products, and to make the sale of unsafe products punishable by law.

He also claims that the common law responsibilities of manufacturers have hardly begun to be applied in the field of public services, that council tenants still lack any security of tenure and there has been comparatively little attempt to look at the National Health Service from the viewpoint of patients.

Mr Heseltine pleads his council to a continued campaign for direct consumer representation on the boards of nationalized industries.

National Consumer Council Annual Report 1977-78 (NCC, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1).

## WEST EUROPE

## New Portuguese Cabinet named as Prime Minister appointed

Lisbon, Aug. 28—Senhor Alfredo Nobre da Costa, an independent, was formally appointed as Portugal's fifth Prime Minister since the 1974 revolution today.

He and his 15-man non-party Cabinet will be sworn in by President Eanes at a ceremony at midday tomorrow. The new Cabinet, officially announced tonight, has a preponderance of engineers—seven of them, including Senhor Nobre da Costa, and only three lawyers. Members of the legal profession have previously dominated Portuguese governments.

Senhor Nobre da Costa, aged 55, a wealthy consulting engineer and former industry minister, takes over from Dr Mario Soares, the former Socialist Prime Minister, who was dismissed by General Eanes a month ago after the collapse of his six-month Cabinet partnership with the Centre Democrats in a dispute over land reform and health policy.

The new Prime Minister has 10 days in which to present his government programme to a five-day debate in the Assembly, and any party can move to reject it. An adverse vote of more than half the 263 members of the Assembly is needed to defeat the Government.

Portugal's main political parties have all expressed reservations about Senhor Nobre da Costa's team, but none has yet declared itself ready to table a hostile motion in the Assembly.

Senhor Nobre da Costa will now head Portugal's ninth government, a provisional, three constitutional—since the 1974 coup that ended nearly half a century of right-wing dictatorship. His aim is to stay in power at least long enough to complete new election legislation, in case early elections prove inevitable. He will also work for a new deal between the parties, which would save off costly and unwelcome general elections until the end of the present legislature in 1980.

In a radio interview yesterday, Senhor Nobre da Costa said the urgent issues confronting his Government were Portugal's huge balance of payments deficit, austerity commitments to the International Monetary Fund and land reform, which he hoped could be peaceful.

He also said Portugal could offer relatively liberal conditions to foreign investors and that he would try to give priority to compensation for Portuguese and foreign owners

whose property was seized or nationalized after the 1974 revolution.

Following is the full Cabinet list:

Prime Minister: Alfredo Nobre da Costa, engineer.  
Minister for Relations with Parliament: Carlos Costa, lawyer.  
Defence: Colonel Mario Firmão, engineer.  
Agriculture and Fisheries: Apolário Vaz, veterinarian.  
Internal Administration (Interior): Colonel António Gonçalves Ribeiro.  
Commerce and Tourism: Pedro José Pires Miranda, engineer.  
Finance and Planning: José da Silva Lopes, economist.  
Justice: Mario Raposo, lawyer.  
Foreign Affairs: Carlos Correia Gago, engineer.  
Industry and Technology: Fernando Martins, engineer.  
Labour: António Setas Costa, economist.  
Education and Culture: Carlos Lemos, engineer.  
Social Affairs: Acácio Pereira Magro, economist.  
Transport and Communications: António Marques, engineer.  
Housing and Public Works: João Almeida Pina, engineer.  
Secretary of State for Social Communications (Information): Major João Figueiredo.  
Secretary of State Attached to the Prime Minister's Office: Luís Lobo, jurist—Reuter and Agence France-Press.

The car in which a Barcelona policeman was shot dead yesterday.

Terrorists in Spain kill 3 policemen

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, Aug. 28

Terrorists attacked in three different parts of Spain this morning, killing one policeman in the Basque country, another in Catalonia and a third in the north-western region of Galicia.

Police captured three suspects in Barcelona, minutes after a member of the security forces was shot dead in his car by three men who fired at him at close range with two pistols and a sawn-off shotgun.

In the Galician city of Santiago de Compostela, police took a young man into custody shortly after two gunmen fatally shot a uniformed member of the paramilitary civil guard in a crowded marketplace.

At about the same time as the other two attacks, two young men armed with pistols walked up to a policeman in the Basque town of Mondragón near San Sebastián and fired several shots at him pointblank.

While there was no immediate official confirmation that the incidents formed part of a coordinated plan, the fact that all three occurred within about three-quarters of an hour suggested that they were part of a general strategy to restrict the King's presence to those countries which would step up its campaign of

violence and that it was cooperating closely with Galician nationalist extremists.

Meanwhile, Señor Marcelino Oreja, the Foreign Minister told members of the standing committee of the Congress of Deputies in answer to questions put by socialist MPs recently, that King Juan Carlos's impending visit to Argentina has no political connotations and should not be interpreted as a gesture for General Jorge Videla's Government.

The Foreign Minister said that such a royal visit, like the one which the King made recently to China, is above politics. "It does not seem logical to restrict the King's presence to those countries with accredited democracies," he said.

Killings renew debate on ethics of property defence

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Aug. 28

A young man who died in a Lille hospital today from a rifle wound in the chest is the latest victim of what has been called "legitimate defence" which over the past year has taken at least 10 lives in France.

The young man, Serge Deleu, aged 24, was surprised on Saturday night by a restaurant employee while he and a companion were raiding the restaurant's deep freezer. The employee, Mr Noureddine Ezine, who had been provided with a 22 rifle by his employer after a earlier break-in, shot Mr Deleu in the chest.

Only two nights before a baker in Florange, Moselle, shot dead a 13-year-old boy whom he believed was breaking into his shop. The baker has since been charged with manslaughter.

The law in France finds itself in a growing quandary about what course it should take to deal with people who kill to protect their property. According to the insurance companies' statistics there is considerable public sympathy for private citizens who try to preserve law and order in their own way.

A year ago a radio and tele-

vision shop owner in Briançon shot dead one of a gang of six he found breaking into his premises. A petition raised in his defence which quickly attracted 4,000 signatures and when the case came to court last June, the shopowner was acquitted.

What could become an extremely important test case for this type of incident involves Prince Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, who is in prison in Ajaccio charged with wilful wounding and carrying an illegal weapon. He is said to have shot and seriously wounded a young German student while chasing people he thought were stealing a rubber dinghy.

Of the cases dealt with in recent years most of the people arrested for killing or wounding someone breaking into their property have been freed after inquiries.

In a letter to *Le Monde* at the time Mr François Romerio, president of the Légion des Défense Association, said that when the police did not have time to prevent a criminal from doing something, the person being threatened could defend himself, as provided for by sections 328 and 329 of the penal code.

The code, however, is concerned in these sections with people defending themselves from a would-be murderer.

Thieves take art patron's jewels

From Ian Murray

Paris, Aug. 28

The police suspect that three robbers who broke into the home of an American millionaire in Cannes yesterday either had inside help or themselves knew the layout of the house. The robbers, who stole jewels worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, knew exactly where to find them in the 42-room house on La Croisette.

The three men, all masked and armed, broke into the house through a rooftop window and tied up and gagged a chambermaid before going to the bathroom to break open the jewel case. Among the items stolen was a pearl necklace valued at 1m francs (£117,647).

The house belongs to Mrs Florence Gould, an American art patron, who has lived in

Cannes for more than 20 years. Her home, Le Patio, is a little museum full of paintings and works of art. In May a number of paintings, including a Renoir and a Bonnard, were stolen during a raid carried out by thieves who broke in through a bay window.

Mrs Gould, who before the last war helped her husband, the late American railway millionaire Frank Jay Gould, to launch the resort of Juan-les-Pins, is a member of the French Académie des Beaux-Arts and has been responsible for the development of a number of annual awards including the Prix Max-Jacob and the Prix de la Critique.

Every summer the jewel thieves do well on the Côte d'Azur. In 1949 the Begun Agnès lost 220m francs worth of jewels, probably the biggest

haul ever. Never a summer goes by without a large theft.

The biggest so far this summer was the raid on Mrs Gould's home, occurred earlier this month at the villa on the Cap d'Antibes belonging to François Halen, a German millionaire. The thieves stole about 3m francs worth of jewelry from the house guests while they were enjoying themselves at a party.

Raids on hotel suites have also been relatively common this year. The thieves seem to know just which suite to break into and the Nice crime squad estimate that the average successful raid has been worth about 300,000 francs in jewelry.

The police say that the raids are made easy by the fact that the owners of the property still tend to rely on bodyguards rather than notifying the police

The wanted man.

Army bomb suspect pictured

The international hunt for those responsible for the bomb attack on the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) was stepped up yesterday as a photograph and detailed description of one of the suspects.

The West German police have asked for the widest possible publicity in their search for the man who hired a car found at the British Army headquarters at Rheindahlen. It contained two bombs.

He used a false Irish passport on 197815 issued on November 20, 1977, and gave his name as Peter Farrell, born on May 5, 1951, a teacher at Rathmines College, Dublin.

The wanted man is described as being between 28 and 32, 5ft 9in tall, with a high-pitched voice and good English. He had short medium-fair hair, clean, well-kept hands, light-coloured eyebrows, fresh complexion, small teeth, slightly protruding ears, and high cheekbones and was wearing old-fashioned gold-rimmed spectacles with round lenses.

He was very well groomed, dressed in dark trousers, green-check Norfolk style jacket with leather buttons, green plaid cap with peak, a shirt with very small collar and very thin tie.

Any person who believes to know the man asked to inform the local police immediately.

Commerce head jailed for attempted fraud

Zurich, Aug. 28.—Richard Mitchell, director of a leading clothing firm in South Africa, and president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce there, was today sentenced to three years imprisonment followed by 10 years expulsion from Switzerland after being convicted of attempted fraud and forgery in a multi-million pound case.

Evidence was given that Mitchell had arranged for his travel companions to help him to obtain personal data he needed in preparing a total of six false passports. He then took a correspondence course for a period of three weeks and that it had a "50-50 chance" of succeeding. This would seem an exceptionally optimistic forecast in view of the reluctance of two black members of the interim Government, Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev Washington Sibeko, to attend such a meeting.

Yesterday Mr Sibeko said in a television broadcast that he felt the proposed all-party conference was designed to wreck the internal settlement. He feared it might be used by Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, to "wriggle out of the March 3 agreement."

Mr Chisamano based his confidence that the conference would go ahead on his belief that Mr Smith now realized the internal settlement had failed because his three black partners had been unable to keep their side of the bargain by arranging a ceasefire.

"Mr Smith is now having to look for alternative solutions which is why I think he will be going to an all-party conference," he said.

Mr Chisamano's doubts about holding elections this year and adhering to the December 31 independence date are shared by an increasing number of members of the interim Government, who realize that the March 3 agreement has failed to achieve a ceasefire in the six-year-old guerrilla war.

Last week Mr William Irvine, Co-Minister of Transport and Power, said he could not see an election being held

OVERSEAS

Umtali's white population remains stable despite guerrilla attacks Hoping for better days

From Nicholas Ashford

Umtali

We had just climbed to the top of the forestry watchtower and were gazing at the fence which marks the Rhodesian-Mozambique border when two explosions sent shock waves through the tower and sent a flock of birds squawking out of the trees.

"There go a couple more mines," Mr Reg Greenaway, the forester, remarked, pointing to a cloud of dust about 400 yards away. The explosion seemed remarkably casual, but he explained that during the daytime the mines were more likely to have been detonated by monkeys or falling branches than by guerrillas trying to infiltrate from across the border.

The Rhodesians have set up a fence and minefield along the border near Umtali. This has greatly reduced the level of infiltration from Mozambique, although people still manage to find a way through, including recently a man with a large basket of Beira prawns which he hoped to sell in Umtali.

However, the danger of attack or being blown up by a land mine still exists. Mr Greenaway said that four land mines had been found on the Imbeza forest estate where he works, one of which had blown up a Land-Rover. At the Sheba estate nearby, the manager was murdered four months ago. On another occasion four Frelimo soldiers had marched into the estate office and demanded money.

Mr Greenaway has now instructed all his white employees to carry sidearms at all times. But his main concern is not with mines or ambushes but with guerrillas who are firing rockets into estates from Mozambique. He pointed to burnt scars on the hillside where he had lost more than 100 acres of trees as a result of such fires. "They fire off ammunition as though it is going out of fashion," he remarked.

It will take 25 years before the new trees which he is planting will reach maturity. Timber production and processing, which has been the mainstay of Umtali, has been affected by the war, but the business-

men live in hope of profitable days ahead if there is a political settlement. "I doubt if we could meet export demand if the borders were reopened," Mr Ken Blighnought, general manager of a large plywood plant, said.

It is this belief, however illusory, in an eventual political settlement, that keeps many whites in Umtali, plus the fact that it is one of the most beautifully situated towns in Africa.

Many whites, who recall the days when the town was a quiet resort, say four hours' drive away and there was superb fishing and golf to be had in the surrounding hills, cling to the hope that a settlement may be just round the corner.

Apart from a sharp exodus of whites at the end of 1975 after two mortar and rocket attacks on the town, Umtali's white population has remained surprisingly stable. About nine families a month are now leaving but they are being replaced by others who are moving from outlying areas into town.

Despite Umtali's appearance of a garrison town, with military vehicles rumbling along its broad streets and the ever-present sight of soldiers in camouflage uniforms, whites here are trying to put the war behind them.

A month ago they staged a hang-gliding competition on one of the hills near by, attracting contestants from all over Rhodesia and South Africa.

This week saw the opening of the annual Umtali Show. There was show jumping and cattle judging and stands where local manufacturers and farmers were selling their wares.

Even the most stalwart of Umtali's inhabitants realize that the present relative tranquillity of their lives could be shattered. The guerrillas are operating with impunity in the surrounding countryside and have started making attacks on the town's life-line, the main road connecting Umtali with Salisbury.

Last week a land mine was found near Inyanga, about 40 miles away, which placed under the surface of the road. A couple of days later a lorry was attacked and set on fire near Machekwe.

A few more such incidents could persuade the Army to run convoys along that road. Then Umtali would really start to feel encircled.

Whites share doubts about independence this year

Continued from page 1

only wanted "genuine independence". They were opposed, he said, to the "phony independence" being offered by the transitional Government.

Mr Chisamano was convinced that an all-party conference would take place within the next few weeks and that it had a "50-50 chance" of succeeding. This would seem an exceptionally optimistic forecast in view of the reluctance of two black members of the interim Government, Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev Washington Sibeko, to attend such a meeting.

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Last week Mr William Irvine, Co-Minister of Transport and Power, said he could not see an election being held

this year unless there was an effective ceasefire. Mr Smith has also made similar suggestions in recent broadcasts, pointing out that the holding of elections was part of a "package deal" which also included a de-escalation of the war. He has been critical of his black colleagues.

The failure of the transitional Government to win the support of the African population has again illustrated today when no one turned up at a political rally attended by three members of the interim Government—Mr Pieter van der Byl, co-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ernest Bulechwa, Minister of Economic Affairs and Mr Gibson Magaramombe, Co-Minister of Health and Education.

The meeting took place in the Zwimba tribal trust land which comes under the authority of the Chirundu, Jericho Chirau, a member of the Executive Council.

Several previous meetings involving members of the interim Government have been called off because of lack of attendance. The poor turn-outs at these meetings, which have been blamed on intimidation, are a further indication of the difficulties in trying to organize elections while the country is still at war.

The war has claimed a further 60 victims, all of them black, according to a communiqué. Twenty-eight of the dead were guerrillas, 10 were "collaborators", nine were guerrilla "recruits", three were blacks caught in crossfire, nine were killed by guerrillas and nine were African members of the security forces.

Dar es Salaam, Aug. 28.—Mr Mugabe said here today that Britain and the United States were scheming to bring about a break the Patriotic Front alliance and entrench the transitional Government.

He failed to make any announcement of an easing of martial law, as predicted earlier by Filipino organizers of the meeting.

He told 1,000 delegates at the conference that the Philippines repudiated the idea that small and underdeveloped countries should run to the richer nations for the protection of their human rights. No developed country would take on the role of guardian of the citizenry of an underdeveloped country.

The President, whose martial law regime will celebrate its sixth anniversary on September 21, did not name any country but it was clear he was referring to the United States, which has often criticized alleged human rights violations in this country.

He said there was no government in the world today "which has not violated human rights in one way or another."

France-Press and Reuter.

Mr Marcos accuses critics of 'moral imperialism'

Manila, Aug. 28.—President Marcos roundly criticized the developed countries for using the human rights issue as a "vehicle for a new moral imperialism."

The Philippine President told the delegates to the 1978 International Law Association's conference that his criticism was especially applicable "when developed countries continue to ignore the demand for more equitable distribution of resources world-wide and for increasing development assistance to the Third World."

Mr Marcos said that human rights—a central topic of the week-long conference—should not be interpreted to refer only to political and civil freedoms.

For a developing country, he said, it also had to include economic and cultural rights. Mr Marcos defended his imposition of martial law in 1972 as designed to reform and uplift the life of his people.

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France-Press and Reuter.

Alps death toll reaches 52 in one month

Chur, Switzerland, Aug. 28.—Six climbers died in the Swiss Alps at the weekend, bringing the total fatalities in one month to 52. Police withheld, with one exception, the identities of those involved in the latest accidents, pending their families being informed.

At Clariden, west of Chur, two alpinists roped together fell 1,200ft to their deaths, dragging down a team of three other climbers who were seriously injured. The Swiss aerial rescue service flew the injured climbers to hospital at Glaris.

A West German climber who slipped with two companions



## ERSEAS

### Chairman Hua leaves Yugoslavia with hopes for closer links

By David Trevisan  
Moscow, Aug 28  
The Yugoslavs replied by telling Moscow that they had been accused of giving excessive prominence to the visit. Yesterday, Pravda returned to the subject, accusing China of seeking to create discord among communist countries. It also accused the Western press of taking advantage of the visit to propagate China's attacks on the Soviet Union.

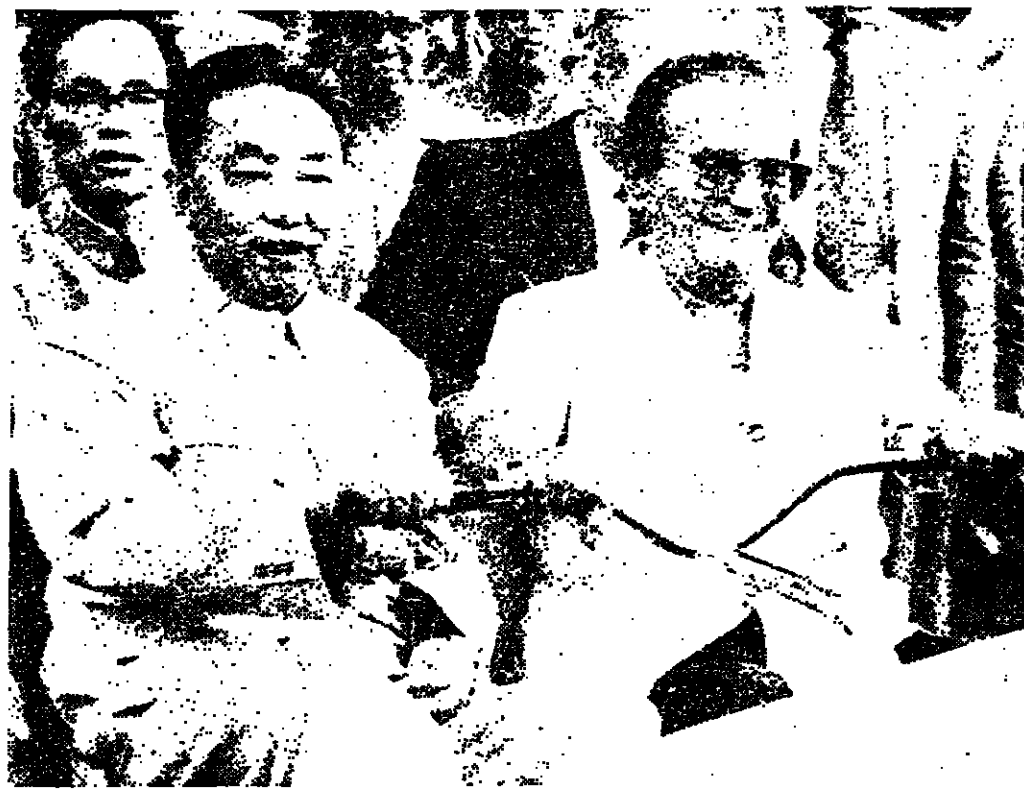
Pravda said that Chairman Hua was using every opportunity for crude attacks against the Soviet Union. It added that the visit to Yugoslavia as well as the early one to Romania had shown that China was hostile to peace, to socialism and to the non-aligned nations.

Such reprimands seem to have the opposite effect as they are interpreted here as a form of pressure. The Russians' daily attacks have been taken as yet another demonstration of Moscow's will to exert its influence.

This is no doubt why in further reports on the talks the Yugoslavs emphasised their frank and friendly nature and the mutual respect and understanding they showed.

Chairman Hua, who leaves tomorrow morning for Tehran, said today that China was interested in increasing economic relations with Yugoslavia as part of its campaign of modernization.

China seems no longer to insist on a dogmatic approach to ideology but gives precedence to economic matters. The



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Tito steer jointly a three-wheeled vehicle

Yugoslavs find that it has endorsed pluralism on the road to socialism thus opening the way for links with other communist parties in general and West European ones in particular.

The Chinese have also shown interest in the Yugoslav system of self-management which the Russians still regard as a pseudo-socialist "heresy". Chairman Hua was asking questions about the Yugoslav system of profits and incentives for workers.

Tony Allaway writes from Tehran: During his four-day stay in Iran, Chairman Hua is expected to ask the Shah for help in establishing a stronger diplomatic presence in the Gulf region for China to counter a growing Soviet threat.

China broke the ice on the Arab side of the Gulf in May by establishing relations with Oman, reportedly with the Shah's assistance. But so far efforts to establish ties with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have been unsuccessful.

Iran shares China's concern about apparent Soviet advances in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa and Yemen. But in discussions with Mr Hua on increased political cooperation the Shah is likely to be "courteous but non-committal" as one observer put it. The Shah has to tread a delicate path in order not to upset the Soviet Union.

### Talks at Camp David may be extended

From David Cross  
Washington, Aug 28

The leaders of Egypt and Israel will join President Carter at Camp David on September 3 as originally planned, but probably will not begin substantive discussions until the day after.

Discounting press reports over the weekend that the change represented a postponement of the meeting, Administration officials here said today that the original September 3 starting date for the substantive talks had been tentative.

On his way from Cairo, President Sadat is to dine with President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris on September 4 before travelling to Washington for the short trip to Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland. Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, is to arrive in New York on September 3 where he will rest until he moves on to Camp David two days later.

It is not known how long the Camp David talks will last but all the participants have said they are willing to stay as long as necessary to try to revive the peace initiative started by President Sadat nine months ago. The discussions are likely to continue for at least two days and possibly much longer.

Final preparations by the American delegation are expected to begin later this week. President Carter is to return to Washington late on Wednesday, two days earlier than originally planned, from his two-week holiday in the west of the country principally to press Congress to approve a key section of his energy programme.

But his thoughts are also likely to turn towards the Camp David summit for which briefing papers and suggestions are being completed. Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, who will be the President's chief adviser at Camp David, is returning from his vacation towards the end of the week.

### Israel would react to new Syrian offensive

From Michael Knipe  
Jerusalem, Aug 28

Senior Israeli political leaders met Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, today in a display of Israeli concern over the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

They issued a warning that Israel "would not stand idly" if Syria used the forthcoming Camp David summit between Israel, Egypt and the United States as a cover for an offensive against Lebanon's right-wing Christians.

The meeting was attended by Mr Moshe Ahrens, chairman of the Knesset foreign affairs and defence committee and a member of the ruling Likud Party; Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister; Mr Yigal Allon, a former Foreign Minister in the Labour Alignment Government, and Mr Begin.

Mr Ahrens said that Syrian forces were trying to open a second front in an attempt to split those fighting in Beirut from those in the villages in northern Lebanon. Asked if he was advocating military intervention, Mr Ahrens said it need not come to that if Syria was made to understand that both Israel and the United States shared the same view regarding the rights of the Christian Lebanese.

The view apparently held by a sizable number of Israeli politicians is that Israel must react forcefully to any Syrian military action and use the opportunity to break the Syrian forces regardless of the immediate peace negotiations at Camp David. Mr Pressah Grupper, the ruling Likud's chief whip, has said that he sees no alternative to Israeli intervention to save the Christians.

Speaking on Syria's "aggressive moves against the Christians" Mr Allon said: "The Syrians are rapidly approaching a stage which can no longer be tolerated."

A military spokesman said tonight that two Palestinian Arabs armed with military equipment were detained last night after a foreign vessel was intercepted in Israeli waters close to the border with Lebanon.

In the occupied Golan Heights today a group of 30 Jewish families held a dedication ceremony for a new farming settlement they have established. The settlers are members of a Jewish religious movement occupying five out of 20 settlements in the Golan Heights.

Syrian warning: President Assad said Israel would provoke a confrontation with Syria if it resorted to aggression in Lebanon. "If Israel tries to attack, we shall confront the aggression. We shall never shirk our responsibilities", he said.

General Assad was speaking after conferring with Mr Fuad Butros, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, in the Syrian coastal town of Latakia.—Reuter.

Official army sources said the aim of the meeting was to continue discussions on the situation in southern Lebanon and the status of the Lebanese Army unit stranded in Kawkaba.

The sources said General Silasvuo briefed Major-General Ehoury on the outcome of his talks with Lieutenant-General Rafael Eisan, the Israeli Army chief of staff, on the question of South Lebanon.—Reuter.

Beirut attack: Syrian peace-keeping forces struck at the north-eastern Lebanese Cedar province today, broadening their military operations against right-wing Christian militias, the rightists reported.

They also accused Mr Yassir Arafat's Palestinian guerrillas of shelling the poor residential quarter of Ein Rummaneh to provoke Syrians and rightist militias into a new confrontation in the Christian sector.—AP.

### After victory seen in US foreign aid grant despite cut

Frank Vogel  
Economics Correspondent  
London, Aug 28

International civil servants are all now shaping the views of congressmen on this front. There is now far more opposition towards American contributions to multilateral aid institutions, such as the World Bank, where the United States does not have a veto over the manner in which aid is dispensed, than towards aid programmes wholly administered by American officials. By and large the Administration is managing to win support for its military aid programmes, and for its Peace Corps projects and for its bilateral economic aid schemes. But there are growing difficulties in even these areas.

There is a broad conviction within Congress that a fair proportion of all foreign aid finds its way into the pockets and the numbered Swiss bank accounts of individual government leaders in developing

countries. Pressures are building here for much stricter government supervision of the precise manner in which aid funds are used.

In this respect the World Bank and other multilateral organizations such as the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank are the focus of particularly strong criticism. The World Bank has its own operations evaluation unit, but many members of Congress suspect its independence and want to see the bank's projects audited by a totally independent body and the bank's accounts submitted to national legislatures in much greater detail.

The assertion that these international organizations waste their funds is always supported by allegations of their officials being grossly overpaid. Salaries at the World

Bank, for example, are far higher than in the United States civil service.

Even more disturbing for many congressmen is the fact that these institutions aid countries that persistently violate the human rights of their citizens. Congressmen are angry that old enemies of the United States, most particularly Vietnam, are now receiving loans from the international organizations that vitally depend upon American contributions.

If ties to the American contributions were approved by Congress, then under their charters the institutions would probably have to reject the American funds. This would cripple most of the organizations, which depend on the United States for about 25 per cent of their finances.

A series of general economic

arguments are also being aired against foreign aid spending. Congressmen note that there is growing American opposition to the high level of taxation, as reflected in the recent Californian referendum on property tax rates. Government spending is under wide attack because of the inflationary consequences of years of budget deficits.

Against this background more and more congressmen believe that every effort must be made to cut government spending, and cuts in foreign aid come near the top of many lists.

Indeed, the tide now seems to be running against the sharply upward curve of American foreign aid expenditure. A fairly substantial aid Bill will almost certainly get through Congress this year, but even greater difficulties are likely in 1979.

### Egyptian architects due in Jerusalem soon

From Our Own Correspondent  
Jerusalem, Aug 28

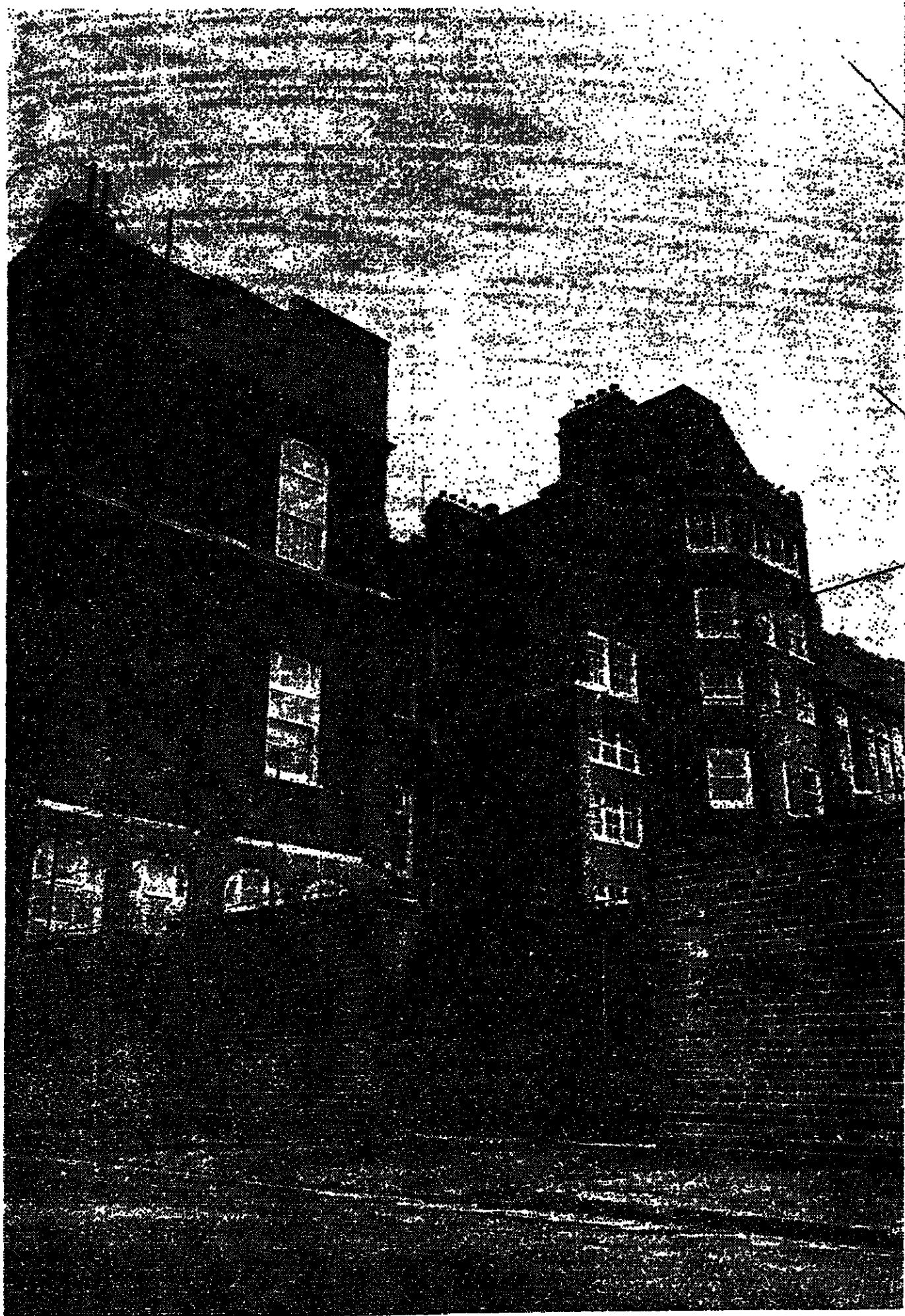
An Egyptian promise to complete the restoration of the pulpit in Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem is to be fulfilled shortly, according to a letter received by Mr Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, from Dr Hassan Taha, Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister for presidential affairs.

In what appears to be an indication of good will prior to the forthcoming meeting be-

tween President Sadat, Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and President Carter at Camp David, Dr Taha told Mr Kollek that he would be notified in the coming weeks of the arrival in Jerusalem of a group of Egyptian architects. They would plan and complete the restoration of the pulpit, which was extensively damaged by a fire started by a mentally deranged Australian tourist in 1969.

President Sadat prayed at the silver-domed Al Aqsa mosque when he began his Middle East peace initiative by visiting Jerusalem last November. During the visit Dr Taha met the mayor and the offer to undertake the restoration work was made publicly.

Mr Kollek has replied to Dr Taha's letter expressing pleasure that plans for the restoration were in progress and that the Egyptian architects would be warmly welcomed when they arrived.



# School for scandal

Studying school buildings in this country is an education in itself.

This is just one example which needs to be completely rebuilt.

For 12,000 of our primary schools, urgent renovation is necessary.

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All we say is, let's make sure that our savings aren't at the expense of our children.

## The Building Materials Industry

To get the country right, we must first get our priorities right.



## OVERSEAS

## Mourning crowd flees as Nicaraguan National Guard appear

From Stephen Downer  
Jinotepe, Nicaragua, Aug 28

Heavily armed National Guards patrolled streets of the small, agricultural town of Jinotepe and most of the 15,000 population stayed indoors.

The children's park in front of the National Guard headquarters was ringed by jeeps and troop-carrying lorries. The swings and roundabouts were motionless.

But in front of the home of Senator Alvaro Sanchez, a law student, 200 people gathered awaiting the arrival of his body.

Volunteers carried the steel coffin over the heads of the sympathisers, an onlooker in the adobe building, which had revolutionary slogans painted on the walls.

Senator Sanchez, who was 21, was a revolutionary taking part in the diversified struggle to oust President Anastasio Somoza from power in this Central American country of 2,200,000 which appears close to civil war.

The family of Senator Sanchez said that he was alive when he last Friday as he was making bombs, close to the university. They blindfolded him and led him away.

He was wearing jeans. When the family recovered his body in the capital, Managua, the following afternoon, Senator Sanchez was dressed in an olive-green uniform, had been tortured and bayoneted, his aunt, Señora Vivian Sanchez de Zuniga said.

"The guard killed him, then dressed him in an olive green uniform to make him look like a member of the FSLN," she said. These are the initials of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, operating in the jungle and towns of Nicaragua since the early 1970s.

Last week, disguised as members of the National Guard, between 20 and 25 terrorists including a woman, entered the National Palace in Managua and opened fire on the guards, killing six. They trapped about 2,000 people inside the palace, including 49 congressmen and senior government officials.

The Sandinistas held most of them hostage for 45 hours before accepting a \$500,000 (£250,000) ransom, the release of 59 "political prisoners" and

an aircraft to Panama. They promised to return.

The crowd outside Señor Sanchez's house suddenly started shouting and running away. Over the brow of the hill 50 yards away, the lowering sun behind their backs, a patrol of 10 members of the National Guard was approaching. No orders were audible. The 10 split into two files on both sides of the street, knelt down on one knee and pointed their rifles at the people. Within a minute most of the crowd had dispersed.

After the attack on the National Palace, 12 political organizations and three trade unions jointly announced a general strike in order to force President Somoza out of power without violence. Jinotepe's business community was one of the first to stop work.

A member of Nicaragua's Human Rights Commission, a small independent group, said that the Government had compiled a list of strike organizers and students leaders and planned to arrest them if the stoppage continued.

He added that the commission had sent telegrams to Amnesty International in London and to the United Nations protesting against brutal treatment by the National Guard.

Colonel Abel Céspedes, second-in-command of the National Guard's infantry company in Jinotepe, said, referring to Senator Sanchez: "This boy was the leader of the (FSLN) zone of Carazo and was maintaining a bomb factory. He was shot and killed as he tried to escape over a fence."

Colonel Céspedes was speaking in his dimly lit office, the National Guard headquarters, barricaded with hundreds of concrete blocks. A rifle was lying in his lap. He said that the Guard had received word that the Sandinistas planned to attack his 165 men, take their weapons and turn them over to the population. The strike initiated by businessmen, priests and others seeking to remove the Somoza regime spread to the capital today as deaths from anti-Government demonstrations rose to five.

The Managua Chamber of Commerce met over the weekend and voted by a wide margin to support the nation-wide general strike which started on Friday in the interior.

## Attack on inequality in India

From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, Aug 28

India is witnessing "a backlash from the privileged class," Dr Jagjivan Ram, the Defence Minister, said today. Such people commanded "the sinews of force," as well as enjoying a higher place in the social hierarchy.

Mr Ram is one of India's ablest politicians and nurses the ambition to become Prime Minister. Although a Harijan himself, he speaks rarely on the issue of conflicts between the former untouchables and higher caste Hindus and then usually in moderate language.

He spoke out today in a public lecture in Delhi at a time of violent clashes between the two groups, with higher caste Hindus resisting a new assertiveness by the Harijans.

The Defence Minister called for an attack on the caste system, described as age-old undemocratic forms of social organization and a simultaneous drive to achieve a rapid redistribution of income and assets in favour of the economically weaker sections.

Mr Ram acknowledged that the underprivileged classes had been passive. But he asked: "How can you expect a person to participate as an equal when religious and caste beliefs and practice brand him as so polluted as to make him unfit even to draw water from the common well?"

Delhi—Aug 28.—K. C. Tyagi, general secretary of the Janata Party's youth wing, and Om Pal Singh, leader of a farmers' organization, were remanded in custody for 14 days today charged with abducting the son of Mr Jagjivan Ram.

The two men were arrested last Friday after a Defence Minister's son, Suresh Kumar, complained to the police that he and his girl friend were taken at gunpoint to a house outside Delhi the previous weekend and forced to view defamatory letters.

He claimed that he was beaten up and that while unconscious compromising photographs were taken of him with the girl.—Reuter.

Moscow, Aug 28.—Dr Dmitri Belyayev, a Soviet Academician, has been elected president of the International Genetic Federation.

Saturday on board the Soyuz 31 spacecraft together with Colonel Valery Bykovsky, the Russian mission commander, to join two other cosmonauts who have been working in the Salyut 6 orbiting station for over two months.

Last night Colonel Bykovsky and Lieutenant-Colonel Yeliseyev linked their craft to the Salyut and then pulled themselves through a hatch into the station to an enthusiastic welcome from the two other Russians, Colonel Vladimir Kovalyov and Mr Alexander Ivanchikov.—Reuter.

## In brief

## Iran Premier closes casinos

Teheran, Aug 28.—Mr Jaafar Sherif-Emami, Iran's new Prime Minister, in an attempt to calm the country after months of rioting, has announced that gambling places are to be closed in a move to appease Muslim religious feeling.

Cathedral attack  
Sao Paulo, Aug 28.—Brazilian police wielding clubs and firing tear gas grenades today attacked a church-sponsored demonstration against rising living costs on the steps of Sao Paulo cathedral. Some 60 people, including children, were reported hurt.

Man held in arson case  
Teheran, Aug 28.—Iraqi anti-aircraft troops arrested Hassan Abdul Reza Ashour, an Iranian, whom they said had confessed to helping to set fire to the Abadan cinema in which 377 people died. They said he would be sent back to Iran.

\$100,000 Nixon party  
San Clemente, Aug 28.—Mr Richard Nixon, the former President, raised \$100,000 (£50,000) at a Republican fundraising party he gave at his home here.

Hongkong prosecutor  
Hongkong, Aug 28.—Mr Michael Maguire, QC, from London, is to act as chief prosecutor in the first of three forthcoming trials in Hongkong involving 26 policemen charged with perverting the course of justice.

Riots in Hyderabad  
Delhi, Aug 28.—The Indian Army was put on stand-by after rioting in the southern city of Hyderabad in which 23 people were hurt and buildings set on fire.

Geneticists' leader  
Moscow, Aug 28.—Dr Dmitri Belyayev, a Soviet Academician, has been elected president of the International Genetic Federation.

## Round the world cycle trip by cosmonaut

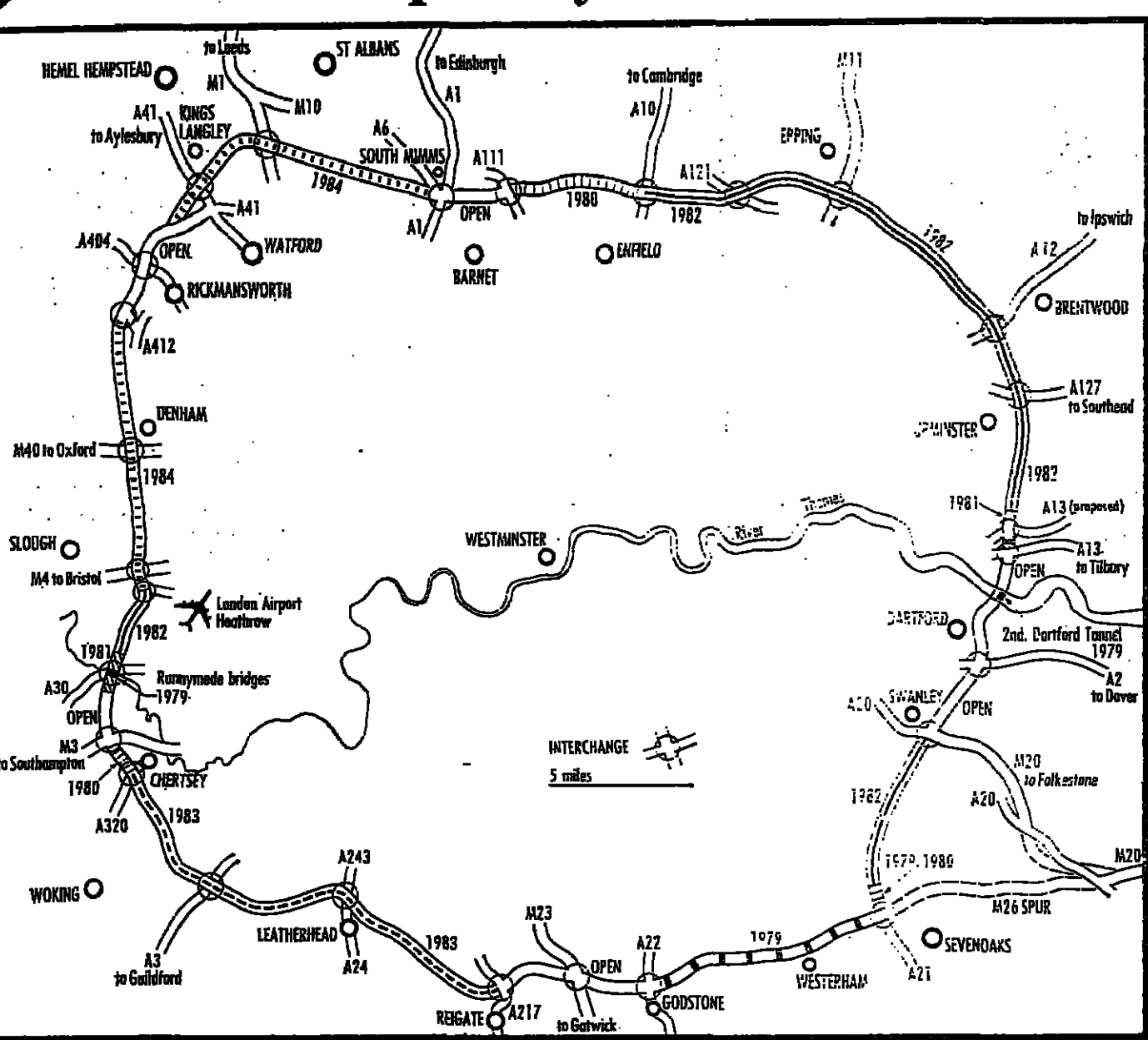
Moscow, Aug 28.—An East German cosmonaut today "cycled" his way around the earth on board an orbiting station watched by three Russian colleagues sharing the communist world's latest joint space venture.

Air Force Lieutenant-Colonel Sigmund Jähn's second in the train-type fixed machine was part of a programme of experiments for the next six days under which the four men will also film the Earth and stars and study the effect of space flight on bacteria.

Colonel Jähn was launched on

## Social Focus

## Why the M25 is Britain's No 1 priority road



London's Orbital Motorway M25

Length: 118 miles  
Cost: £450m (1977 prices)

Open	End	1979	20 miles
1980	1980	29	
1981	1981	35	
1982	1982	41	
1983	1983	93	
1984	1984	118	

Estimated Traffic in 1980's:  
340,000 trips a day  
of which through traffic: 120,000 trips a day

I drove round the route of London's orbital motorway, the M25, the other day. It took 6½ hours and the distance was 165 miles. When the road is completed, about 1985, it should take under two hours for 118 miles.

It was a surprising rural ride, mostly on two-lane country roads interspersed with small towns and villages. This is because the route is almost all over 20 miles from the centre of London, having been pushed out and stitched together after the collapse in 1973 of the three ringways planned to surround more populous and congested areas further in.

It was also surprisingly uncompleted. We hit only four serious traffic jams: approaching the Dartford tunnel and Sevenoaks down the east side, and approaching Denham and Maple Cross up the west.

Average speed was 26½ mph, helped materially by bursts at 70 mph on the five short stretches of motorway already built: South Mimms to Porters Bar on the north side; south of Dartford tunnel on the east; Godstone to Reigate on the south; and Thorpe to Egham and Maple Cross (Rickmansworth) to Hunton Bridge (Watford) on the west.

The motorway is costing nearly £4m a mile and is being built in 26 sections each with separate design, public inquiry and building contract. Planning and design takes about five years and public participation and construction, if all goes well, about two years each.

Often it does not go well, eluded by objections from local people who believe the route would damage their interests, and from (often not local) people who think all new roads the work of the Devil. Design changes arising from an inquiry can delay a length of two years; planning a new route after total rejection of the first could take five to 10 years.

But now that London, unusually among cities of its kind, has neither through route nor by-pass, traffic is growing at 3 to 4 per cent a year, and more and more traffic is crossing between industrial England and east coast ports, the M25 has been formally designated Britain's number one priority road.

Even so, the Department of Transport's target completion by 1985 may turn out to be over-optimistic. The programme has already slipped a year or two in the past two years, and some formidable public objections have yet to be faced notably near Brentwood where people resist the chosen line; from Swanley to Sevenoaks

where many feel it would desecrate the beautiful Samuel Palmer country and is perhaps unnecessary anyway; around Leatherhead where they object to the design; from Slough to M4 where there will be conflict over what route it should take; and from Hunton Bridge to South Mimms where some think good existing orbital roads make a new one superfluous. These objections will probably be the last two stretches to be built.

Our clockwise journey round the route, with likely prospects for each main section, was as follows:  
South Mimms, a huge concrete interchange over the A1, provided a brisk start along 3½ miles of completed motorway to Reigate, then slowing to 25 to 30 mph in shopping streets, residential roads, and country lanes through Enfield, Waltham Cross, Waltham Abbey and Theobalds, passing under the M11 40 minutes and 21 miles from start. The contract for Porters Bar to Waltham Cross has already been let and completion should be within two years, but from Waltham Cross to the M11 things are more difficult. The line has been fixed (including a tunnel under part of Epping Forest after strong local objection) but further objections are expected to the compulsory purchase orders necessary, and completion could be four years away.

The next 30 minutes took us at modest speed, with occasional bursts at 50 mph, through attractive country around Abingdon, through the middle of Brentwood, across the Southern Road and down through some marvellous industrial landscape to Grays and the Dartford tunnel. Two hours and 53 miles from start we were stuck in the tunnel wishing the local authorities would hurry up and

open its duplicate alongside. The motorway should be built as far as Brentwood within three years, but ferocious objection to parts between Brentwood and the Thames could extend that to four to five years.

A 10-mile stretch of good road including some motorway took us to Enford, then a lovely country drive by Orford to Sevenoaks, 2 hours 25 minutes and 69 miles from the start. The public inquiry into this beautiful Darent Valley stretch opens next month and promises to be lively. Completion of the motorway could be five years hence or never.

The next 30 minutes took us through good roads in fine country punctuated by slow passage through Dunton Green, Westerham and Oxted to Godstone. This stretch should be ready in two years.

A six-mile completed section of motorway brought us to Reigate, then good roads to Dorking, Leatherhead, Woking and Staines, where we arrived 4½ hours and 124 miles from start. In the light of local obstacles it may be five years before Reigate is linked to the existing 2½ miles of M25 over the M3 at Egham, but the orbital bridge over the Thames at Runnymede just north of it should be finished next year.

Local roads took us by Windsor to Slough—a situation likely to remain for four to five years before Gatwick and Heathrow are finally motorway-linked—and from Slough north it was heavy going, with alternating fast roads, heavy jams at Denham and Maple Cross. But once through Maple Cross it was plain sailing, with motorway and good dual-carriageway roads to whisk us past Watford, Garston and St Albans to South Mimms.

Whether this final stretch, and indeed one or two others, will ever be built remains to be seen. But it is worth noting that not only are ministers showing strong determination to get this road built; many local groups, in contrast to the late sixties and early seventies, are in favour, though some also object.

Typical of the former—and less often quoted—groups is the Waltham Cross Amenities Society, whose president declares, "Our association exists to protect and enhance the environment in this area, and we regard the orbital road as the most important single contribution to it."

The creation of private and semi-private areas effectively restricted residential development which had been used by children and young teenage gangs from neighbouring estates. These gangs simply broke down the fencing to regain access.

The conclusions from this project have implications for the countless post-war council estates throughout Britain which are now no longer being respected by the tenants. First, it is impossible to undertake a small-scale improvement of the type at Angela Street with any hope for success, without seeing it as part of an intricate picture of the entire district. Consideration of issues subject by subject can produce only partial solutions. Secondly, one way to avoid this problem is to work through neighbourhood organizations which are best placed to receive the problems of their district as a whole.

Thirdly, Angela Street demonstrates that the local authority was not prepared to spend sufficient money in maintenance and repairs, and that its departments found it difficult to respond even on the tiny scale of this project demanded. In weeks or even days, a housing estate can start to go downhill if essential repairs are not carried out, and the image of the scheme becomes tatty.

Angela Street is not primarily an architectural problem. It is a social and economic problem. These blocks would provide perfectly satisfactory living accommodation if the surrounding inhabitants had shared social aims and some common standards. The tragedy of post-war housing to a large extent is that housing forms have been provided which work best with a semi-sophisticated life style as part of which people are prepared to co-operate and work together. Yet this is probably less common now than ever before.

The four blocks in Angela Street lie in an area of much wider deprivation, and do not form a recognizable or self-contained unit. Furthermore, (as part of public reorganization) the local police station was closed soon after the improvements. To add to that, the Angela Street blocks lie in the path of marauding football crowds on the way to a match. So the real problems of Angela Street did not come from the four blocks so much as from the surrounding district.

Michael Bailey

## Council housing: a post-war tragedy

Government likes to deal in neat packages. Consequently, it is comes to public housing, this task is seen as one of construction, and repaying the capital cost over 60 years. Apart from a bit of maintenance now and then, that should be that: a finite environment has been created.

How far this is from reality. From one end of the country to the other, housing schemes only 20 years old or less are in danger of becoming slums. The housing forms do not always match the behaviour of the tenants. Most modern schemes are based on some form of cooperative principle: tenants share lifts, access galleries, lifts, stairways, communal rooms and access to the street. Life for those tenants can be quite appalling if this community is destroyed or spoilt by a small number of disruptive families or even disruptive elements from the surrounding area. The country cannot afford to knock these buildings down. It is therefore of the greatest urgency to consider what should be done with them.

A pioneering scheme from Liverpool gives no grounds for optimism. In 1974/75, Mr James Hunter, a Liverpool architect, was commissioned to carry out external improvements to four 20-year-old walk-up blocks of flats at Angela Street, Liverpool 7. The aim of the project was first, to test the theories of the then recently published book *Defensible Space* by Oscar Newman, and secondly, to examine the way in which the local authority repaired and maintained the buildings.

At that time the blocks of flats were surrounded by asphalt paving. Any stranger could walk up to the windows of the ground-floor flats, and look in or burgle. Children from neighbouring estates would overrun the grounds causing damage and creating disturbance. There were no entrance doors to the blocks and intruders could enter the stair halls and break in to the doors of empty flats. Vagrants used the stairs at night for sleeping, and would frequently soil the halls. Windows to stair landings were permanently broken. Hardly ideal conditions for people to live in in the

late twentieth century in one of the richest countries in the world.

Following consultation with tenants, Hunter's project created different zones of private, semi-private and public space around the dwellings.

Ground floor tenants were given private gardens or yards carved from the sea of asphalt and protected by new fencing and site works. The remaining areas were fenced off, with access restricted to the tenants of the flats or their authorized visitors. Doors were fitted to the ground floor entrance halls, controlled by a remote-control door-answering system, which would prevent unwelcome visitors entering the stair halls were decorated and, in order to provide even more psychological privacy, large planter-bins were placed immediately in front of the entrance doors to the blocks. Trees and shrubs were planted, and graffiti removed from the walls.

Further works were carried out soon after completion, to take into account tenant reaction. Gates were provided to ground floor balconies, clothes drying poles were erected, the planter bins were removed, seats were provided in shaded areas, and the fencing which had already been vandalized was repaired. Yet it was apparent even at that time that there were insufficient people living in the blocks with a will to form a tenants association, and oversee their own environment. Most tenants wished to be rehoused elsewhere. Those few tenants who had an interest in maintaining an improved environment were swamped by the indifference of the majority.

The four blocks in Angela Street lie in an area of much wider deprivation, and do not form a recognizable or self-contained unit. Furthermore, (as part of public reorganization) the local police station was closed soon after the improvements. To add to that, the Angela Street blocks lie in the path of marauding football crowds on the way to a match. So the real problems of Angela Street did not come from the four blocks so much as from the surrounding district.

Charles McKean

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## Swiss Maid overhauls Seraphima to give Kelleway the prize

6-4 London Castle, 2-1 Staccato, 9-2 Hrag, 8-1 David Tudor, 16-1 others.







# Where does the Queen's man stand in Mr Trudeau's Canada?

The row in Canada over Mr Trudeau's proposals for a new constitution has much deeper causes than public concern at those details which affect the position of the Governor General and the style and title of the monarch, although those parts have served as a political lightning conductor. At the root of the argument lies the changing balance of power between Canadian provincial governments and the federal Government in Ottawa. None of these changes can be clearly redefined in a written constitution—which Mr Trudeau would like to introduce—without the Westminster Parliament amending the 1867 British North America Act. More precisely, Westminster would be asked to surrender this residual constitutional hold over Canadian affairs by the "repatriation" to Canada of the North America Act, so that Canadians could define their constitution for themselves.

The growing difficulty of accommodating Quebec, and the general rise of the power of provincial authority—as against that of Mr Trudeau's federal Government—has made Mr Trudeau feel an urgent need for a new constitutional settlement if the country is to remain a unity. The hallmark of the constitution written into the British North America Act was a strong central administration with provincial powers clearly limited and defined. That must now be redefined, but it cannot be done without involving the British Parliament which enacted the original Act.

Mr Trudeau's plan involved a two-part process. First a draft Bill for discussion which would incorporate as much as possible of the Canadian constitution into a Canadian-based statute—as well as some changes in the style and title of the monarch and the position of the Governor General, which would not require amendment at Westminster. Secondly, a petition would be submitted to the Westminster Parliament to surrender its legislative right to determine the Canadian constitution. This petition, by convention, would only be lodged if it was accompanied by the unanimous endorsement of Canada's 10 provincial premiers.

However, the publication of Mr Trudeau's draft constitutional proposals immediately provoked widespread criticism. The critics used the proposals affecting the Crown as a stalking horse to assist them in making a wider pre-election attack on Mr Trudeau's policies. This was clearly neither the hope nor intention of Mr Trudeau, or of Buckingham Palace. They hoped that the details involving the Queen and the Governor General could be treated as non-controversial whatever the strength of feeling about the other parts of the package. That they have now been put in the forefront of the argument is an accident largely of Mr Trudeau's own making in view of



The Queen and the Governor General, Mr Jules Léger: Will Mr Trudeau modify his proposals on the latter's role?

his previous and well-known antipathy to the monarchy. The origins of the section dealing with the Queen and the Governor General can be traced back to 1967—Canada's centenary year—followed soon after by the arrival of Mr Trudeau as Prime Minister in April 1968. After the centenary celebrations, attended by the Queen, Buckingham Palace took a strategic decision about the future role of the Queen in Canada: that if she was to remain so, the title must have some meaning to it. Since then she has visited every Canadian province and has toured Canada in each of the past three years.

Mr Trudeau on the other hand shared the suspicions of his predecessor, Lester Pearson, that the monarchy in Canada would be short-lived, perhaps five or six more years only. In his early years this republican reputation was unrelenting by cold remarks and an evident lack of emotional involvement in the system of constitutional monarchy. Paradoxically, these two influences came together in a mutual understanding between the Queen and Mr Trudeau that the position of Governor General should be enhanced. In London it was seen that the idea of a constitutional monarchy in Canada suffered from the poor standing of the Governor General, whose public position was never as well recognized as that of the Prime Minister, and who literally ceased to exist as an official person when the Queen herself was in the country. Thus the position of Governor General, as a symbol of the idea of monarchy, had to be improved.

Mr Trudeau, for his part, would no doubt have seen that if Canada was moving towards republican status, Canadians would clearly have to get used to the idea that the head of state had a Canadian dimension: that it was in reality a Canadian institution. Thus the articles in the proposed constitution have recognized these two influences. The Queen's position and her remaining prerogatives are unchanged, except in so far as Clause 30 of the new constitution would describe her explicitly as Queen of Canada (omitting the previous reference to her as Queen of the United Kingdom) whose sovereignty as such shall pass to her heirs and successors in accordance with law.

But it is in the new section dealing with the Governor General that changes can be seen, and these have attracted the criticism. The office of Governor General has been modified in the course of the last 100 years—notably in the establishment of independent dominions under the Crown in 1926—and this exercise could be described as one more piece of tidying up. The new Governor General will have to be a Canadian citizen and would be styled "the First Canadian" who would "stand above and apart from any other public office in Canada". He would exercise his functions "on behalf of and in the name of the Queen".

His appointment by the Queen would be made on the recommendation of the Canadian Council of State (Privy Counsellors) although in practice this would mean the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Council of State would only serve as a kind of safety net to guard against a Prime Minister trying to put forward an unsuitable candidate, and even then it would be open to the Queen to refuse the appointment of somebody that she thought unsuitable. That has already happened informally in the Commonwealth on a number of occasions. One unanswered question arises out of the stipulation that the Governor General should be a Canadian citizen. Would this preclude another member of the Royal Family? Ottawa has so far not clarified this point for London. Another question concerns the royal prerogative to dissolve parliament. Though this has never been written in the constitution in Britain the convention is that a Prime Minister cannot advise the sovereign to dissolve; he can only request a dissolution, so that the sovereign remains free to refuse such a request without the same time being guilty of disregarding the actual "Advice" of her ministers. In Mr Trudeau's proposals the Governor General will be able to refuse the Prime Minister's Advice to dissolve, thus giving the Governor General statutory power to disregard the advice of the Prime Minister, and incidentally introducing what might be a painful degree of clarity into an area of the prerogative which has always been left conveniently opaque. Apart from these details however the office of Governor General has not changed in any way which would warrant accusations that Mr Trudeau was up to no good. Certainly Mr Trudeau has been scrupulous in keeping the Queen informed of the trend of his thinking, and the Queen has for some time been of the view that some tidying up was necessary to establish a clearly cut Canadian style constitutional monarchy, as opposed to a residual imperial offshoot of London.

Indeed the new constitution in a further case states that "for greater certainty nothing in the Act respecting the Governor General of Canada shall be construed as precluding the Queen, on the Advice of the Council of State, Canada, from exercising while in Canada any of the powers, authorities or functions of the Governor General under this Act." It will also be lawful for the Queen to amend the Governor General's position, provided that was consistent with the character of the nation speaking the non-native language of the bilingual person. One of the acid tests of bilingualism is the ability to tell a joke and make people laugh, in the non-native language. (Provided, of course, the talent to tell jokes is there in the first place.)

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Complete bilingualism can never be achieved in a monolingual school. There is, of course, the very nice alternative of spending part of the school and university years in another country and within another language and culture. But this is given only to a very few. The answer lies in bilingual schools for those who wish to be bilingual. And I am not referring to those monolingual so-called language academies and instant language institutes. I have in mind truly bilingual schools on the lines of the French Lycée in London or some of the Swiss schools. Those are good schools where two languages have equal status, with the stress on the second one, since the native language has a habit of taking care of itself. I am assured by experts that it should cost no more to maintain a bilingual school than a monolingual one. Half a dozen bilingual schools across Britain would not put an undue strain on the educational system. However, my purpose of this piece is to point out a problem, and perhaps someone will suggest a solution.

S. J. Goldsmith

The Poet Mandel'shtam's Début

Riding the Warsaw-Petersburg express in late '08, both dressed in upper black, a woman with her 19-year-old son.

When he was crowned "He will be briefed, and bound to legal force". She said. And has since then—not only to herself.

He has in mind a bandage to a different kind. To vacant force. To her, a worse.

The luggage rack: "Mr child, he is the best. His magazine is seen in Warsaw. What is seen in Warsaw will, in time, be seen elsewhere. If he says, yes—then I say yes." They leave the Petersburg express.

Behold the critic in his chair! His shirt is cheap. His eyes are bare! He needs a drink! He likes her hair!

"Madame?", he said. "Good Sir", said she, "this is my only son and he thinks what he writes is poetry."

During a recent visit to the Soviet Union I heard the following delicious story: An old Moscow Jew with a long white beard was sitting on a park bench and studying a Hebrew grammar. A KGB agent happened to pass by. The agent looked over the old man's shoulder and the following conversation ensued: KGB: What is this book with strange writing you are reading? Old Man: A Hebrew grammar. KGB: At your time of life you are not likely to go to Israel. Old Man: Alas, you are right. I realize that my dream of seeing the Holy Land shall remain a dream. However, they speak Hebrew in Paradise, too. KGB: How do you know you will turn up in Paradise. Suppose you go to Hell. Old Man: Well, Russian I know already. I have seldom heard a better practical argument in favour of a bilingual existence. Ours is still a monolingual country. But the questions of the feasibility and desirability of a bilingual existence for modern man and woman does crop up from time to time. Just now it is topical in connection with the elections, next May or thereabouts, to the European Parliament.

Let me try and define bilingualism before we go any further. Bilingualism does not mean merely the ability to order a meal or to do shopping or even to conduct a conversation of sorts in a language other than the smaller one. It means the ability to switch from one language to another smoothly and effortlessly: to read and enjoy the reading in both languages; to feel at home in both cultures; to understand the character of the nation speaking the non-native language of the bilingual person. One of the acid tests of bilingualism is the ability to tell a joke and make people laugh, in the non-native language. (Provided, of course, the talent to tell jokes is there in the first place.)

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## Terrorism: the biggest human rights violation of all

El Al's angry criticism of British security arrangements following last week's attack on an El Al coach in central London was understandable and predictable. Security experts in western Europe and Israeli intelligence have been warning for months of impending attacks. The Government is absolutely correct to refuse visiting Israel or anyone else, the right to private armed guards. Yet it must be admitted that the authorities appear remarkably complacent about the situation. International terrorism is not just an insignificant problem which will go away. It is a threat to innocent life. Politicians are currently fond of the rhetoric of "human rights". What could be a more fundamental violation of human rights than being blown to bits by a terrorist's bomb? It is a challenge to the rule of law, both internally and internationally, and a danger to peace. Nor is international terrorism a

diminishing problem. Between late 1967 and 1972 the annual incidence of attacks increased 400 per cent. Bombings alone increased 25 per cent between 1975-76, and armed assaults and ambushes, arson attacks, and assassinations are currently increasing at over 40 per cent annually. Moreover, there have been strong recent trends which increase its danger. There has been greater internationalization of terrorist operations and collaboration between terrorist groups, and more recently there have appeared trans-national gangs acting as terrorist mercenaries against many different states. The second trend, closely linked with the first, is the adoption of terrorist groups as weapons of "proxy" war by states seeking cost-effective and secret means of weakening enemy states. These rogue states provide valuable sanctuary and bases for these groups. In the face of this, what can society do to defend itself?

We must rid ourselves of the illusion that terrorists are invincible. Part of the terrorist's strategy is to create a climate of helplessness which they can exploit. The first requisite is the will to win. Terrorists want people to believe that western democracies are in reality regressive, and hope to trap governments into reactionary measures. But the counter-strategy I wish to outline is totally compatible with, and vital for, the preservation of our liberties. Perhaps the most important in the long run, there must be more concerted effort by the international community to provide the balm of effective political conflict resolution. Much international terrorism is linked directly to struggles for national liberation or autonomy. If the political leadership of a nationalist movement is pragmatic, its aims will tend to be negotiable. On the other hand, the "maximalists" are likely to escalate terror (as in the case of the PFLP splinter groups) in an

effort to smash the peace effort. However, imaginative political solutions may be the only way to bring an end to international terrorism. For there will always be the utopian revolutionary sects (like the Japanese Red Army) or excited minority movements (such as the South Moluccans) which impose the fanatic and intractable terrorism of both these types reflects a certain transcendental terrorist logic which it is difficult for governments to deal with. Their aims are strictly non-negotiable. How then to deal with the hard-core international terrorism? First we need adequate preventive measures at both national and international level. The second, and most important, is the development of machinery for international co-operation. This has been developed, appropriately enough, in western Europe, the area most vulnerable to international attacks (with over 30 per cent of the world total in the past decade). There is reason to

hope that this collaboration might gradually be extended. The most important element in preventive measures, and indeed in the whole anti-terrorist effort, must be high-calibre intelligence. The quality of national intelligence systems should be greatly improved and the confusion of competing and territorial agencies (as in Italy) should be eliminated. The value of international intelligence co-operation between states has been well demonstrated time and again. For example, intelligence has foiled the missile attacks on civil airports. West Germany has made a breakthrough with its Wiesbaden computer, containing an estimated two million items in its data bank, which has helped trace major terrorist suspects, including recently in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. All member states of Nato would gain if the German computer were to become the basis of a data bank on international terrorism.

The third element in sound prevention is improved security arrangements. For example, we need to ensure complete baggage and body searches at all airports and ports, including overseas immigration and passport checks should be tightened, and western states should press for amendment of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic practice to permit searching of diplomatic bags. In my view there is an urgent need for a permanent European community anti-terrorist unit for coordinating intelligence, analysis, research and security cooperation, Europe-wide. The unit should also have a "flying squad" element capable of sending urgently needed resources to any member-state requesting assistance. Perhaps the most important element in the strategy is the sowing of deterrence. This can only be achieved if there is certain and severe punishment for terrorist crimes and if the

chances of rewards for terrorism are reduced to negligible proportions. The one reward is impossible to deny terrorists in any free society is the publicity they gain from their outrages. We can, however, ensure that the key rewards of releasing prisoners, safe passage, and payment of ransom money, are never conceded. Certainty of punishment would be enhanced if states honoured their international pledges to extradite those charged with terrorist crimes in other states. It is a scandal that only four of the 17 states that signed the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism 18 months ago have actually ratified it. And, of course even when a majority of Council of Europe states have ratified the convention, it will be useless unless governments show the will and solidarity to implement it. There is a crying need for more severe punishment for terrorist crimes. Terrorists are in a sense "revolutionary crim-

inals". Bear in mind that they are dedicated to systematic murder, and that many have been guilty of the most atrocious crimes against humanity. Even when they are in prison they remain a threat to society because of the constant danger of fresh terrorist attacks to free their comrades. Recently it has become fashionable to worry over the fate of the criminal. It is now time to worry about their victims and the erosion of public confidence in the law. If governments do not hasten to introduce tougher defence measures of the kind I have described against international terrorism, our Western cities will become the happy hunting grounds for armed bands of fanatics. There is no time to waste.

Paul Wilkinson is a reader in politics at University College, Cardiff, and author of *Political Terrorism* (1974) and *Terrorism and the Liberal State* (1977). © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978

## Far from the alien hordes

The Celtic fringe of these islands is not alone in seeking a measure of independence. John Osborne looked about in anger recently and raised the Londoners' flag of revolt against the alien hordes who are said to infest our fair city. Writing in the *Evening Standard*, the playwright asked why foreign tourists should turn the capital into "a cash of shoplifters, touts, and ignorant theatregos". He received some response in that paper's correspondence columns, but not much. Perhaps A. L. Rowse is right: the English may be too submissive to predatory incursions, but I doubt it. The fact is that unless they live in Kensington, or shop at Harrods and Marks and Spencer every day, most Londoners are happily unaware of tourists.

wander off the track beaten for them by touts and guides. For instance, I eat regularly in two restaurants not much more than a hundred yards from Leicester Square, and I cannot recall seeing many tourists enjoying their splendid food. Again, lunchtime crowds in Covent Garden are being amused this summer by musical groups and other entertainers in the Italian Garden. The other day a group known as the Rediffs played British folk songs, real folk songs, with great verve. The appreciative crowd sat or stood in the sun eating sandwiches and sipping beer, and not one obvious tourist was in sight; no Japanese loaded down with Canon cameras, no chauvinist Swede wearing his national flag on his rucksack. Another reason is that London remains a collection of villages, despite the depredations of so-called property developers and the building departments of borough councils. Apart from commuting to work, occasional trips to the West End and going to the theatre, most of the natives rarely venture far beyond

their village boundaries, and therefore see few tourists. And, rumour to the contrary, tourists have not taken over the theatres, at least not those I attend. The audience at Sadler's Wells the other week was as usual dominated by young trendies and rather earnest middle-aged intellectuals, presumably from the gentrified squares of Islington. At the Savoy theatre last Saturday I saw a family of New Englanders with beautiful public manners and a woman of great Semitic beauty who, judging from her accent, came from Johannesburg. An Israeli friend of a friend I met in the bar bought me a whisky. Apart from those welcome strangers, the others, as far as my trained reporter's eyes could see, were fellow Londoners.

Fair invaders

Another invasion took over several parts of London just before the holiday weekend. I watched one column advancing on to Hampstead Heath late one evening, and it was like a battle-trained armoured regiment moving into close laager. It was the fair people moving in their dodgys and roundabouts, as they do three times every year. Older inhabitants of Hampstead village claim to have seen many changes over the years, and certainly there now appear to be more hot-dog stands than coconut shies. I am more impressed by the affluence of these eternal wanderers. Some of the caravans are enormous land yachts with bathrooms and colour television. One of them has a porch with flower boxes, and parked in between are Jaguars, Range Rovers and large imported cars. Overburdened as I am with a mortgage and heavy taxes, I wish them well. They are one of the few English tribes who have adjusted themselves to new technologies and prospered. And their freedom will when I watch them this evening or tomorrow as they take to the road again with the

same quiet efficiency with which they arrived.

Urban wasteland

Cray's Inn Road has not been much improved by the building of New Printing House Square. It is still an urban waste, probably because it is a no-man's-land between two of London's villages, Bloomsbury to the west and Finsbury to the east. They are so utterly different that Lady Darmouth's mansion, when she was a power on the Greater London Council, could not bring them together. That does not explain what is for me the bleakness of Gower Street. The University of London has set to ruin it, many handsome Georgian houses still survive, but it remains faceless and uninviting.

Charles McKean, our architectural correspondent, recalls that when these Georgian houses in Gower Street and Bedford Square were built, it was normal to have other fruit trees to be planted. The odd white pear in a few back yards, but McKean asks, what

is it about the pernicious hard urban psychology that excludes vines on the grounds that streets are hard-edged and anti-natural?

McKean also suggests that the grim greyness of concrete buildings could be softened with creeper, as is the Admiralty Banker in Whitehall. It is one of the finest sights in town when the creeper turns autumn and then scarlet in autumn. The creeper also provides a home for birds and insects, and is a reminder of the changing seasons, which can pass unnoticed in inner cities.

A Greek village

London has absorbed many invaders, refugees and families, seeking their fortune. Shadwell, the dockland village where I grew up, was then almost overwhelmed by Jews from Poland and Catholics from Ireland. Many of them prospered, and most of them eventually became Cockneys worthy of the name.

That process is not necessarily inevitable, despite the friendly indifference of the natives. Witness the West Indians and immigrants from the Indian subcontinent, but I can report the rapid and happy integration of one immigrant group, the Greek Cypriots in Camden Town. Their large and warm families have brought alive streets once destined to decay. Empty churches are now full every Sunday and saints' day. No less important, they have opened kebab houses as inviting as any I know in Cyprus or the Greek Isles. John Mortimer commended one of them in a Sunday magazine recently. Being a stranger to this new London village, he did not visit the best kebab house in Bayham Street. I was about to write to him, and then decided otherwise. No names, no tourists.

Tale of two cities

New York is a much more violent city than London, but does not have football hooligans. Indeed, nowhere in the United States can I recall

seeing the violence such as erupts regularly at Millwall and other clubs. There was a riot in Washington some years ago, but the spark was provided by racial hatred. Club chairmen rather than sociologists would do well to ponder the relative peace across the Atlantic, because there are many socially deprived young people in big American cities. I suspect that the main reason is that all American spectators are provided with seats which make mob violence psychologically and physically less likely. Another reason could be the chess leaders at many football games. They not only arouse the enthusiasm of the fans, but also contain it with British eyes, their ludicrous chants and gestures. The growing popularity of the British game is not a threat to the peace, largely because it is a middle-class sport, as rugby tends to be in this country. There is an obvious sociological explanation for this. It was first played at expensive private schools along the eastern seaboard.

Louis Heron





e language  
de enough

*From Mr James Arbutnot*

Sir, Mr Benford (August 22) was concerned at the extinction of the larger dinosaurs from some of the layers of the Natural History Museum, and quite rightly too. Even more concerning, though, is the proposed extirpation of some of the smaller ones. The trustees have indeed, in the face of strong opposition from the G.L.C., the local authority (Kensington and Chelsea), the Council of the British Paleontological Society, to demolish some of the best part of the Grade I listed building to make space for a restaurant and improved learning facilities. It is conceivable that the trustees were concerned, or at least restrained?

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES ARBUTNOT,  
A Abingdon Court  
Abingdon Villas, W8.  
August 22.

Yours truly,  
ROBIN LEWIS.  
Hon Secretary,  
Somerset Branch,  
Council for the Protection of  
Rural England,  
Pantiles,  
Charlton Mackrell,  
Somerton,  
Somerset.  
August 22.

refuting my suggestion that  
rs might not be so easy to re-  
e as he imagines, Mr Sirwell  
ow it is that some 700 years  
beavers were hunted to  
tion in Britain, and that they  
virtually exterminated by  
over most of their range in  
ears leading up to the 1920s.  
nswer, as I pointed out in my  
is, that conditions here.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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### ed clears way or increased foreign borrowing y US banks

Frank Vogel  
Economics Correspondent  
London, Aug 28

measures were announced today by the Federal Reserve Board to encourage flows to the United States and thereby strengthen dollar in the foreign exchange markets.

Fed stated that it was raising its reserve requirement on overseas borrowing from 4 per cent to 7 per cent in order to short-term investments by overseas banks and increase overseas demand for dollars.

The action aims to a similar result by reducing the effective cost to American banks of borrowing from overseas.

The danger of this is that currency inflows will be reduced and so increase the domestic money supply. But it appears, from its monetary actions, to be increasing efforts at tightening credit.

The Fed's moves involve the increase from 4 per cent to 7 per cent of the reserve requirement on foreign borrowings by American commercial banks.

The Fed said: "Also affected by the decision are United States offices of foreign-owned banks which have been maintaining reserves in dollars since mid-1973."

American banks have long complained about the reserve requirement on their foreign borrowing, noting that foreign banks here have enjoyed a cost advantage by being able to borrow dollars in Europe and lend them here without having to maintain special reserves.

The amount United States banks actually borrow abroad, however, will depend critically upon the rate differential between the cost of funds here and in the Euro-markets.

The effect of this measure on the dollar is unlikely to be large at present, according to some New York bankers.

However, they note that additional moves being taken by the Fed today to tighten credit and so raise short-term rates could translate quite sharply into a fairly sharp rise in American bank borrowing abroad.

The Fed stressed "the importance of United States banks complying with its previous requests not to solicit or encourage deposits by American residents at their foreign branches unless such deposits serve a definite international purpose".

It said that, although reserve requirements on foreign borrowings had been eliminated, American banks must still report their Eurodollar holdings to the Fed on a four-weekly basis.

This would apply to Eurodollar deposits outstanding at commercial banks during the four-week period which started on August 24 and would affect reserves required to be maintained to October 5.

Wall Street down: Rising interest rates pushed stocks sharply lower on Wall Street yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 10.65 points down at 834.88.

### Hotels staff likely to press for 47pc rise

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Hotel employee representatives are expected to restate their case for a £50 minimum weekly wage when members of the Licensed Residential Wages Council meet on Friday. This would mean a rise of 47 per cent for 390,000 workers and carry implications for other service trades.

The workers also are seeking improved conditions, such as a five-day week to bring hotels and licensed restaurants into line with other seven-day industries, rises in overtime, shift pay and clothing allowances. They reject the employers' assessment that these could boost the total claims by up to 18 per cent more, saying they would add only 5 or 6 per cent.

The workers also query the employers' contention that actual earnings of full-time workers are, in most cases, well above the minimum rates. They say that more than one-third of men employed in hotels and restaurants were earning less than £40 per week, including overtime, at the beginning of last year, compared with 2.5 per cent of all manual male workers. They add that 4.5 per cent of male workers in hotel and catering are being given family income supplement as against a national average of 0.5 per cent.

On Friday Mr Fred Cooper, national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and leader of the workers' side will contest an employers' accusation that through the last year they are trying to alter the terms of the council by attempting to have it fix levels of pay rather than minimum rates.

According to Mr Cooper, the duty of the wages council is to set a "reasonable standard of remuneration" and to "protect all workers from the risk of the union basing its claim for 'reasonable' remuneration on the government's supplementary benefit level for a couple with two children."

The union maintains that hotel wages still lag behind the low-pay target set by the Trades Union Congress in 1974. That target provided for a minimum of £36 a week by October 1975 when the licensed hotel workers' minimum rate was only £27 a week, then the workers claim, their statutory minimum rate has "failed substantially to keep in line with the official inflation rate or the low-pay inflation index."

The workers' side of the council sees its role as enabling the 390,000 workers within its scope to "share the fruits of the expansive times for hotels, as well as making the contribution to it."

While the negotiations, which take place annually, are regarded as confidential by both sides. But this year, for the first time, the employers chose to state their case publicly. Their argument is that substantial increases in remuneration at the present time would severely damage the industry and lead to loss of jobs.

### Owners' incentive is key to ships plan

By Peter Hill

Proposals for a scrap and build scheme to alleviate the deepening crisis in the world's shipping industry and provide a flow of much needed orders for shipyards, are to be considered by members of the International Maritime Industry Forum (IMIF) next month.

A key feature of the scheme would be the introduction of additional incentives to shipowners building new ships on the disposal of old and obsolescent tonnage.

British Shipbuilders has been working on details of a scrap and build scheme for some time, and special reports have been commissioned for consultants, some of whose work has been added to the work being undertaken by a special committee of the IMIF.

Dutch shipbuilding interests also have been closely involved in the discussions, and there is a strong hope that a scheme would be approved which would attract support from the EEC Commission.

Details of the final proposal have still to be agreed by the IMIF but the emphasis appears to be on the introduction of extended credit for owners placing new orders.

Adoption of the scheme would require the approval of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as well as the Commission, since long-established guidelines on the provision of shipbuilding credit would be affected.

At present owners are required to provide a 30 per cent down payment with the balance repayable at 7 per cent over seven years.

One suggestion is that the repayment period could be extended to twelve years with a moratorium of three years on repayments.

Such provisions would apply only to orders placed against ships scrapped, possibly on the basis of one new ship against two ships scrapped.

To qualify owners would have to produce authenticated certificates which confirmed the disposal of vessels for scrap.

The British Government has already been forced to come to the aid of a number of United Kingdom shipping companies facing financial problems because of the continuing slump in the industry.

This has been done by re-scheduling debts on outstanding loans on existing ships.

There is strong pressure from trade unions for a scrap and build scheme to be introduced because of the threat to thousands of jobs in the United Kingdom shipbuilding industry posed by the dearth of new orders.

British shipyards have just over one year's work in hand, and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is now seeking talks with the General Council of British Shipbuilding.

Spanish financial aid: The Spanish Government has approved financial aid Bills aimed at reviving the ailing steel and shipbuilding industries. A Cabinet statement said. The Bills, if approved by the Cortes, will inject a total of 51,500m pesetas (about £538m) into the two sectors.

Official credits will be made available to the two industries totalling 26,500m pesetas. In addition, 24,800m pesetas will be granted to companies in which the state holding company has a stake to increase their capital.

Reuter.

### Carter gas Bill could prove waste of energy

Senator Russell Long, the chairman of the Senate's finance committee and possibly the single most powerful member of the Senate, has decided to oppose a natural gas pricing Bill supported by the White House.

He calls the Bill "a fiasco" and his decision has cut short President Carter's holiday in the Grand Teton mountains in Wyoming.

On August 17 the President persuaded some Congressional leaders to agree on a compromise natural gas pricing plan. He called the agreement a "major breakthrough" that assured passage in the near future of a meaningful Energy Bill. Next day the President set off for his holiday.

But last week more and more Senators announced that they opposed the compromise.

Mr Carter spent most of last Friday on the telephone to Senators and De James Schlesinger, the Secretary of Energy. The White House issued a special statement noting the President's deep concern about the Bill.

The message the President received was that this Bill will be killed by the Senate.

President Carter will be back in Washington on Wednesday to try to rescue the Energy Bill.

Mr Schlesinger states that a White House count of the Senate shows that a majority of Senators will vote to approve the compromise proposals. Many Senators, however, believe Dr Schlesinger has miscounted.

For more decades the battle has raged between producers and consumers over the best means of regulating natural gas prices. Complicated controls now exist which sharply limit the flow of gas from producing states to non-producing states and which offer only minimal incentives to producers to increase their output.

The compromise plan, if approved, will raise modestly gas prices for consumers, with incentives and sharply boost output so that American oil imports can be reduced, according to Dr Schlesinger.

He asserts that the new controls will be easier to administer than the present system. Under the proposal almost all controls will be ended by 1985.

A curious coalition of Senators is now forming to oppose the compromise. Some are most concerned about the welfare of consumers, while Senator William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, noting on Friday that "I think this is an impossible Bill... at a time when inflation is the number one issue in the country, it is highly inflationary."

Others joining the ranks of the opponents are those from producing states, such as Senator Long from Louisiana. He said that "this Bill will escalate the cost of energy production and tie up producers and investors in a morass of paperwork, hearings, litigation and bureaucratic red tape."

The White House is arguing that the compromise, while not ideal, is fair. Senator Robert Byrd, the majority leader, reflects the President's thinking in stating that American prestige rests on passing this Bill and that the compromise is a "major breakthrough" for stabilizing the dollar.

Mr Byrd said he will have to work very hard to win this crucial battle and the odds are against his succeeding. Many Senators' laugh at his assurances about foreign opinion of the United States being based on passage of an Energy Bill.

On this point Senator Long notes that it is absurd to suggest the dollar will strengthen by passing the bill. He might as well print a blank sheet of paper and just write "Energy Bill" across the top of the sheet of paper and hope to fool somebody."

Frank Vogel  
in Washington

### und 'will I against dollar'

ver exchange rate for the  
against the dollar is fore-  
this month's bulletin  
the London Business

October, 1976, when the bit a low of \$1.57, it has risen 7.25 per cent against the pound.

Over the same period, prices have risen 8 per cent more than American, and movement of the pound (for price increases) more than 30 per cent.

The relative exchange the pound is now significantly higher against the dollar than in the early 1970s.

In fact, before the sterling fell in 1967 and 1972, the pound was stronger than the dollar. The pound's fall, however, that the mechanism can take work through the system.

### German firms more optimistic

From Peter Norman  
Brussels, Aug 28

West German manufacturing industry is looking to the future with greater optimism, according to the latest monthly poll of business opinion conducted by the IFO Economic Research Institute of Munich.

The poll, which charts the continuation of a positive trend that began in April, suggests that a majority of companies are planning to expand rather than cut production for the first time since the end of 1976.

In particular, IFO reported that industry appeared to be more hopeful about export prospects. However, as the poll was carried out in a month before the recent fall of the dollar against the Deutsche mark, this finding does not necessarily reflect the feelings of German industrialists today.

### I wants redundancy rebates raised

Industrial Editor

Confederation of British is expected to approach Government with a request to level of Whitehall on redundancy payments. Opinions are being among companies to representations to the Government and the Employment and Industry.

Exactly a year since Mr Healey, the Chancellor, a cut in rebates paid to employers from the new Redundancy Pay-ment from 50 per cent to 25 per cent of sums paid out by statutory scheme.

is concerning employers

### Printers industrial strategy move

By Our Management  
Correspondent

The printing industry is seeking to be included in the Government's industrial strategy by establishing a tripartite working party for its sector under the National Economic Development Office.

Approaches have been made by the British Printing Industries Federation, which is the employers' organization, and the Trade Union Congress's Printing Industries Committee.

While no official response has been made, the Department of Trade, the industry's sponsor, is understood to be sympathetic.

Among the reasons for the industry's approach, viewed in Whitehall circles as an expression of confidence in the overall strategy, is the belief that higher levels of output and investment are needed in the printing trades.

Government statistics issued in the Business Monitor for general printing and publishing at the end of 1977 show that employment levels have fallen during the past three years. Compared with the total of 265,700 registered for June 1975 the current figure is 195,900.

If the printing industry's examination of shared aims, application is accepted it will join the 40 other sector working parties set up by the National Economic Development Council in 1975 as the linch pins of the industrial strategy.

The aim is for representatives of Government, unions and management to agree a programme which will increase each industry's performance against overseas competitors.

Employers and unions are at present represented on a joint committee within the industry, but it is felt that the Government's participation within the industry structure could add a moderating influence to an examination of shared aims.

### New Texaco gas search off New Jersey

New York, Aug 28

Texaco was expected to begin drilling today on a search well to help determine whether it has a commercial natural gas field 100 miles off New Jersey.

The company plugged its discovery well off Absecon Island, in the Delaware Canyon area, and will drill the new well—described as a "confirmation well" by the industry—one and a half miles to the west.

Drilling of the new well is not expected to be completed until next February.

Meanwhile, more rumours have circulated on Wall Street regarding other exploratory efforts in the mid-Atlantic region. Most of the talk centred on Exxon corporation's wildcat well.

The first well to be started in the Baltimore Canyon area, this is in the vicinity of the Texaco discovery and on the same "shelf trend".

Rumours also credit Exxon with a by-product find. But Exxon has declined to comment, saying that it planned to drill its wildcat deeper after freeing a drill pipe which had been stuck in the well since last Monday.

A Texaco spokesman said the company received a permit from the United States geological survey to drill the confirmation well as deep as 18,000ft. He also said the company was unable to complete a third test on the discovery well, below 12,000ft, because of mechanical difficulties.

Two earlier tests on the 15,025 ft well as previously reported, indicated what Texaco called "significant" gas reservoir.

The new Texaco well will be the ninth to be drilled in the Baltimore Canyon.

### SE denies snags with Talisman

By Bryan Appleyard

Denials have come from the Stock Exchange that there are any new problems with Talisman, the £10m computerized settlement system, after a leading jobber's comment that further delays were likely.

Mr Cecil Blagden, chairman of the jobbers' firm, Biscoe, Bishop, describes Talisman in his annual statement as "an expensive reared creature", and said that it was due to start life at the beginning of 1979, "but will undoubtedly be delayed".

He adds: "Jobbers, especially those without a gilt-edged book, have subsidized it heavily. Provided the costs are shared as stated (70 per cent by brokers and 30 per cent by jobbers) we will welcome its arrival."

"We may even gain some benefit. It is worth noting that the original estimate of savings was 72 per cent by the brokers and 28 per cent by the jobbers."

But Mr Crispin Gascoigne, chairman of the Settlement Services Committee, said he found the comment about delays incomprehensible.

The original starting date for Talisman of January 1979 had been put back to March in a decision taken at the beginning of this year, but there had been no new problems since then.

Mr Gascoigne said testing had started in July and full-scale trial runs were to begin in January. If no new problems emerged the system would start with 10 per cent of the Stock Exchange quotations and by the end of the year 90 per cent would go through Talisman.

### Banker estimated over ularities'

h, Aug 28.—Mr Kuit  
il, the only shareholder  
ector of Anlebebank  
an investment bank now  
ate of liquidation, has  
rested, Zurich police

police said that Mr Kuit's arrest was in connection with irregular deal with the bank.

Mr Kuit, the Swiss Banking Union reported that Anlebebank had insufficient assets and that its assets substantially overvalued.

Only a 25m Swiss (about £7.7m) guarantee former shareholders of the bank convinced "he could allow it to function."

On August 16 the bank was in a state of liquidation, at that time, the bank had assets and liabilities more than covered liabilities.

### Pan Am gets approval to bid for up to 25pc of National Airlines

From Our US Economics  
Correspondent  
Washington, Aug 28

The American Civil Aeronautics Board has given Pan American World Airways permission to purchase up to 25 per cent of the shares of National Airlines. Pan Am already owns 48 per cent of National's shares and has made an offer of \$35 (about £18) in cash for each of the outstanding National shares.

This decision now opens the way for a classic stock market battle. The CAB has placed Pan Am on the same footing as Texas International Airways, which made a bid for National some six weeks ago and which 10 days ago won board approval to buy up to 25 per cent of National's stock.

Texas International currently owns more than 11 per cent of National's shares.

For the time being both Pan Am and Texas International must place their bids in National in special trusts, so as to prevent either of them from exercising any form of direct control over National Airlines, the board has stipulated. It will review the special trust plans of both companies in the next 30 days.

The board will have to decide whether either of the rival bidders can take over National. To some extent the board will probably be influenced on this question by the views of National's directors.

National is deeply opposed to the bid by the much smaller Texas company and for this reason it may embrace Pan Am's offer. National has taken no decisions yet on Pan Am and officials from both companies and from Morgan Stanley and Company, National's advisers, will meet shortly to discuss financial details.

Boeing orders: Boeing has received orders for three 737 jet aircraft from Sabena, the Belgian national airline, and its subsidiary, Sobelair. The value of the orders was not disclosed, but industry sources said they total about \$30m. Sabena is taking one 737 which will be delivered in May, 1979. Sobelair's two jets will be delivered in September, 1979, and April, 1980.

### Ghana devalues by 38 pc

Ghana devalued the cedi to 2.75 to the dollar from 1.69, the Ghana news agency has announced.

The devaluation totals 38.5 per cent.

The Ghana Government said in an official statement it decided to raise the rate to bring the cedi more in line with the market.

Ghana's Government added that it accepted the view that the rate must be amenable to periodic changes, and that other measures to revitalize the economy were under consideration.

Iceland may devalue: The Icelandic Central Bank's decision to halt all foreign exchange dealings has been welcomed by leaders of the country's left wing parties that a devaluation of the Icelandic crown was necessary.

### Three oil nations hit by sales problem as demand falls

Evidence is accumulating that Algeria, Libya and Nigeria are having difficulty selling their oil.

The problem arises in the face of a world oil surplus, sluggish demand from industrial nations and competition from new sources of supply, according to this week's *Arab Report and Memo*.

Nigeria has been the hardest hit, but all three have had to cut their prices. A drop of between \$0.20-\$0.30 a barrel in the first quarter of this year was followed by a second quarter cut of \$0.15-\$0.23. This reduced the premium that customers had to pay above the benchmark price of \$12.70 for Saudi Arabian light, the news-letter says.

In the third quarter, it adds, Nigeria "is understood" to be offering still further discounts of between \$0.05-\$0.08 a barrel.

The newsletter says Nigeria failed in its bid, earlier this year, to obtain cooperation from Algeria and Libya for a production-sharing scheme to reduce surplus output and thus bolster prices.

"In the meantime", it adds,

### Electricians at Pye walk out

Production at Pye's Scottish telecommunication factory was halted yesterday when 500 electricians walked out after a breakdown in pay talks.

A Pye spokesman said talks would be held with union officials.

The original starting date for Talisman of January 1979 had been put back to March in a decision taken at the beginning of this year, but there had been no new problems since then.

Mr Gascoigne said testing had started in July and full-scale trial runs were to begin in January. If no new problems emerged the system would start with 10 per cent of the Stock Exchange quotations and by the end of the year 90 per cent would go through Talisman.

### Jobs laws are 'hitting output'

Many firms were deterred from recruiting new labour because of the recent spate of employment legislation, concludes a survey published today of manufacturing industry in London and the South-east.

Singled out for particular criticism was the Employment Protection Act, according to the survey of 1,048 firms carried out by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's economic research unit.

Virtually all the firms surveyed reported that employment legislation was adversely affecting their business, with the test that industrial output had been hit.

### Oil from Chinese offered to West

Chinese crude oil is being offered to refiners in the United States, Western Europe and South America, according to *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*. This first large-scale effort to sell Chinese oil in the West was announced by several indirect sources gathering under a barter arrangement, the journal reported.

### Singapore trade deficit widens

Singapore's external trade deficit widened in July to \$5730.3m (about £167.5m) compared with deficits of \$5620.5m (revised) in June and \$5389.3m in July last year, Statistics Department figures show.

This brought the deficit in

### Wimpey order in Ontario

Contracts in Canada and Britain worth more than £4.9m have been won by George Wimpey. The largest, worth £1.25m, is for roads, sewers and general services at a residential

### Printing and binding costs up

Printing and binding costs have risen by about 1.1 per cent since April, according to a survey conducted by the British Printing Industries Federation.

This brings the total average increase since the end of July last year to 11.1 per cent.

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## Big fall in engineering construction work predicted for 1980

By John Huxley

Manpower requirements of the engineering construction industry are expected to increase next year but fall off quite sharply in 1980, according to a recent forecast produced by the sector's economic development committee.

At present around 33,000 skilled and unskilled men are engaged in engineering construction work, primarily for the power, steel, oil and gas, and chemicals industries.

The forecast, which represented a "snapshot" of present investment intentions, suggests that the number will increase to about 34,500 early next year, before sliding to about 25,300 by the end of 1980.

The estimates are tentative, and the totals may be changed substantially both by decisions taken at short notice and by unforeseen delays.

Last year's forecast, which suggested there would be employment of about 45,000 by the end of 1979, have proved badly wrong, largely because of

a curbs in construction for the steel industry.

It seems likely now that manpower requirements will decline over the next couple of years, but at a slower rate than the present forecast, because of continuing delays on large sites.

The forecast comes at a time when the industry is trying to produce a national agreement covering pay and conditions.

This, it is hoped, will go a long way towards ending the large differences in pay and conditions within and between sites.

The global figures produced by the committee include some significant regional shifts in labour requirements. It suggests that the number of workers required in the northern region, which takes in Teesside, will drop from around 9,000 in the first half of this year to less than 3,000 by the end of 1980.

The only area where a substantial increase in manpower requirements is foreseen is Wales.



## Novel working platform

Engineers from Stelmo International, of Ashford, Kent, have designed a novel, high-level working platform to erect the cantilevered Zayed sports stadium in Abu Dhabi.

The gantry (seen above) travels round the stadium along a short length of track. Each of the 36 beams, erected at the rate of two a day, is constructed from individual segments which are positioned by the

gantry before being glued and tensioned.

Duplicate-casting methods used in the off-site production yard enable the engineers to work to a high degree of accuracy.

The main contractors for the £80m stadium, which is due for completion by March, 1979, are Consolidated Contractors of Athens. The civil, structural and mechanical engineers are White, Young & Partners of London.

## BA to lease Boeing in Tokyo deal

Tokyo, Aug 28.—An aircraft leasing scheme, the first to use United States dollar financing by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, was signed today by a syndicate of 12 Japanese leasing firms and British Airways.

The Ex-Im Bank loan, arranged by Bank of Tokyo, is for \$45m at an annual interest rate of 6 per cent. The money will be used by the Japanese group, headed by Japan Leasing, to buy a Boeing 747, which will be leased to British Airways for 10 years.

The loan is part of a programme to help finance Japanese imports.

The Bank of Tokyo said this arrangement would not only help Japan ease its persistently large balance of payments surpluses, but also would aid Japanese leasing companies in expanding their international business.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Japan's vehicle exports steady

Tokyo, Aug 28.—Japanese motor vehicle exports in July totalled 339,162 units, down 1 per cent on June, but up 2.9 per cent from the year before, according to the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

The overall value of these exports was \$1,450m (about £751m)—down 2 per cent from June but up 24 per cent from July last year. In the first seven months, exports totalled 2,84 million units, an increase of 17.9 per cent on July 1977.

Their value in the first seven months was \$9,630m—11.2 per cent up on the year before.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Business appointments

### Bell & Howell UK chief moves to key US post

Mr Lindsay Bonner, previously manufacturing director of Bell & Howell electronics and instruments division, is to be divisional manager of the company's CEC production facility in Pasadena, California.

Mr A. H. Ogden has been made a director of Edwards & Payne (Underwriting Agencies).

Mr Christopher Stephen Watts, chief executive of Watts, building contractors, has been made a director of Scottish Ontario Investment.

Mr Neville Barnes, managing director of Intorex UK, has also become managing director of Intorex Nederland.

Mr J. M. Attenborough is to succeed Mr Eric Holtham as managing director of the Rolls-Royce division of Mann Egerton.

Mr John Coombes has been made managing director of Dreamland Electrical Appliances.

Mr M. R. Harding, Mr E. Budd, Mr J. Shave and Mr C. Driscoll join the main board. Mr J. Ware becomes company secretary and Mr A. C. Allen director of service.

Mr Alan Wood has been made managing director of Small Electric Motors.

Mr Brian Neale becomes a director of Carless Exploration.

Mr R. C. Houskiss joins the board of Z. Brierley.

Mr Colin Dwyer becomes group sales director, Daniel Greenaway and Sons.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A case against direct labour

From the President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers

Sir, In your issue of Wednesday, August 23, you referred to the report of the Housing Minister's working party on direct labour organizations.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers rejects the underlying assumption running through the report that DLOs are proper and inevitable adjuncts to all local authorities. Whilst accepting that there may be a case for DLOs to carry out maintenance, repair and emergency work we refuse the need for DLOs to go beyond that and certainly they should not undertake new building work.

It follows from this that the federation rejects utterly the working party's proposal that DLOs should be permitted to carry out work for authorities, organizations and private clients outside the DLO authorities' areas. There are adequate individual contractors available to do such work.

Moreover, they would bear the cost of any losses made, not the ratepayers, as would be the case if the proposal in the report was adopted.

The suggestion that a DLO should be able, in effect, to lose money for five years before its authority considered what action should be taken is quite unacceptable. Particularly so in the absence of any provision of a defined system of costing and accounting for DLOs.

The working party pays lip service to the need for taking into account all operating and administrative costs. Surely after two-and-a-half years gestation the working party should have come up with a detailed costing and accounting system.

Certainly its bare proposal that a DLO should be required to make a 5 per cent return on capital employed is patently useless. It would cost far more than 5 per cent to fund much of a DLO's building activities. At the present time the cost of

money is approximately double that figure.

The working party's inability to decide on a watertight system for controlling DLO spending is underlined by its suggestion that there should be scope for "changing" possible accounting systems. An efficient financial manager would be totally opposed to such a free and irresponsible "go as you please" approach to the very serious matter of imposing fair and effective cost control.

The federation further rejects the proposal that DLOs should be allowed to undertake highway work up to £100,000 and all building and other work up to £50,000 without competitive tendering.

There are many other points of detail to which we take exception, but the foregoing are our principal objections. Yours faithfully, F. E. GOSTLING, 82 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AD.

### Customs guide to VAT

From Mr A. J. Phelps

Sir, In this letter published on August 22, Mr Roger Greenhalgh of Personnel Projects and Services raised questions about VAT and the invoicing of postage charges by HMSO when sending goods (presumably zero-rated books) to customers.

The view of Customs and Excise is reflected in paragraph 27 of Notice 700—VAT General Guide as amended in VAT news 12 as follows:

"If services such as postage, packing, delivery, grading and cutting are shown as separate items on a sales invoice (or, in the absence of an invoice, are offered separately to the customer), they are normally taxable as services and not as part of the cost of the goods supplied."

A charge which is identifiable would be regarded as invoiced separately.

As it happens, the matter is currently under discussion between the two departments.

Yours faithfully, A. J. PHELPS,

Deputy Chairman, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

August 23.

### Move with The Times

From The Rev P. M. S. Gedge

Sir, With reference to Mrs Huxley's letter of August 9 "Telephone service in Oxford"

it is clear that Oxford still is, as it was, the "home of lost causes" whereas Cambridge moves with The Times.

Yours faithfully, PETER M. S. GEDGE,

Pasture Howe, Hurton Busset, Scarborough.

North Yorkshire YO13 9LL. August 9.

### In defence of microwave ovens

From Mr I. Thomas

Sir, The Microwave Oven Association anticipated bad press following the *World In Action* programme on microwaves. The programme has been videotaped and will be examined in detail by the association's technical advisers. Both the association, other non-commercial organizations and the trade deeply regret the fact that no opportunity was given for them to put forward the wealth of knowledge available on the subject of microwave ovens.

Although the recommended safety level for microwave leakage from ovens in this country is five milliwatts per square centimetre the original specifications to which all the current

Microwave Oven Association members manufacture is under one milliwatt per square centimetre. This is, in fact, the American and Japanese safety standard. Granada TV erroneously quoted the American standard as ten milliwatts several times in their programme.

The association comprises Mercury, Dysona, Merrychef, Sanyo, Sharp and Toshiba.

Yours sincerely, IAN THOMAS, Secretary, Microwave Oven Association, Broadway House, The Broadway, London SW19 1RL.

August 23.

### Engineers and secretaries

From Mrs Joan Woolard

Sir, You published three letters in *Business News* of August 8, all of which were interrelated: one concerned productivity, one our industrial decline, and the other, secretaries' pay.

While industrial incentive and investment remain low, productivity will decline and will industry.

And while secretaries (good or not) earn the same as qualified engineers, the vicious circle accelerates.

Anyone with common sense, shorthand and typing can be a good secretary, qualifying as a professional engineer takes years of dedication and discipline at the end of which the pay offered will probably equal that of a secretary. Why bother?

Yours faithfully, JOAN WOOLARD,

23 The Middings, Sevenoaks, Kent.

August 9.

### Successful in placing Temps

From Mr George Freeman

Sir, In reply to Miss H. A. McEwen's recent letter (Aug 11), perhaps it is not generally known that several offices in the London area, and indeed in other towns throughout the United Kingdom, operate a "Temps" section.

Some employers prefer to use private agencies because this eliminates the chore of having to invoice wages etc for the temporary employee, and will presumably pay several more pounds per week accordingly.

Nevertheless, we operate a highly successful temps scheme here, placing an average of well over fifty people a week in all types of temporary employment—with no charge to the employer.

Yours faithfully, GEORGE L. FREEMAN,

24 Mitcham Road, Mitcham, Surrey.

London SW17 9NA.

August 15.

# S. Pearson & Son

## Unaudited results of the Group for the half-year to 30th June 1978

	1978 £'000	1977 £'000
Turnover, excluding banking and investment income	189,480	157,683
Profit of the group before taxation	22,116	19,018
Deduct proportion attributable to minority interests	5,114	4,826
Profit before taxation attributable to S. Pearson & Son, Ltd.	17,002	14,192
Total taxation (overseas taxes £2,137,000 1977 £1,950,000) including deferred taxation	12,085	10,175
Deduct proportion attributable to minority interests	2,954	2,551
	9,131	7,624
Net profit attributable to S. Pearson & Son, Ltd. before extraordinary items	7,871	6,568
Extraordinary items, less minority interests and taxation	1,726	(56)
Net surplus including extraordinary items	9,597	6,512
Dividends:		
Preference	9	9
Ordinary interim	2,053	1,369
	2,062	1,378
	7,535	5,134
Earnings per ordinary share, before extraordinary items	11.49p	9.59p

Extraordinary items of £1,726,000 arose mainly on sales of investments by investment trust subsidiaries.

As indicated in the press announcement dated 21st July, 1978 in connection with the offer to acquire the minority interests in our subsidiary Pearson Longman Ltd., the net profit of £7,871,000 attributable to S. Pearson & Son, Ltd. for the half-year to 30th June, 1978 was 19.8 per cent. higher than in the comparable period in 1977: the principal divisions of the Group have produced good results in their particular trading environments and current conditions remain reasonable. The profit of the Group for the full year ending 31st December, 1978 is expected to be satisfactory and to justify payment of the increased dividend referred to below.

On 4th August, 1978 the Directors declared an interim dividend for 1978 of 3.0p per Ordinary share, which compares with the interim dividend of 2.0p per share last year. The dividend will be paid on 9th October, 1978 to shareholders on the Register of members on 11th September, 1978. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances it is intended to recommend a final dividend for 1978 of 5.25p per Ordinary share, for which consent has been given by the Treasury in the context of the offer. This proposed increase of just over 21 per cent for the year is regarded by the Directors as a step towards a higher level of distributions.

The documents in connection with the proposed acquisition of the minority interests in Pearson Longman Ltd. were despatched on 25th August, 1978.

## Blue Circle Industries Limited

### Interim Results to 30 June 1978

## Profits maintained despite slow start.

	Half Year to 30 June 1978 £m	Half Year to 30 June 1977 £m	Year to 31 December 1977 £m
Turnover:			
Parent Company—Home	110.0	93.7	196.9
—Export	25.7	21.0	47.4
Home Subsidiaries	19.8	16.4	34.6
Overseas Subsidiaries	43.3	47.2	91.9
	198.8	177.3	370.8
Trading Profits:			
Parent Company	10.6	9.2	20.4
Home Subsidiaries	0.7	0.7	1.7
Overseas Subsidiaries	2.6	3.9	9.5
	13.9	13.8	31.6
Share of Profits of Associates	9.0	9.5	18.8
Investment Income	1.7	2.2	4.2
	24.6	25.5	54.6
Finance Charges	3.3	3.2	6.7
Profit before Taxation	21.3	22.3	47.9
Taxation	10.8	11.9	23.2
Profit after Taxation	10.5	10.4	24.7
Interest of Minority Shareholders	0.8	1.8	2.9
Group Share of Profits after Taxation	9.7	8.6	21.8
Earnings per £1 Ordinary Stock Unit	12.0p	10.6p	27.0p

Home deliveries of cement were 4.3 million tonnes. These were at the same level as the first half of 1977 in spite of bad weather in the early months. For the full year they are expected to be slightly ahead of last year.

Exports at 980,000 tonnes of cement were 23% higher than the first six months of last year.

Profits from overseas operations were slightly lower during the period but should

improve materially in the second half.

The profitability of the Group's non-cement activities in the UK continues to be satisfactory.

Had depreciation been based on historical costs instead of replacement costs, profits for the period would have been increased by approximately £10 million.

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 3.22 pence per £1 ordinary stock unit.



Blue Circle Industries Limited  
Portland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 6BJ





BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Curbing the Euromarkets?

Eurodollar market about to be used as critical lamb in the fight to save the pound? Reports now coming out of Washington to move by the United States administration soon to seek the cooperation of central bankers to put some sort of controls on the Eurocurrency markets.

past debate about how to control seriously unregulated capital market is likely to form it would take would impose of internationally agreed requirements to be held against currency deposits.

been this lack of obligatory reserve requirements that has been one of the key behind the extraordinary growth of currency markets since dollars first to flow to Europe with the emergence of the United States balance of payments in the 1950s and the steady stimulus in 1963 by Interest Equalization Tax United States which made it cheaper for borrowers to raise money outside the United States.

the kind of prudential regulations imp the style of most domestic banks is largely lacking in the Euro-While the ratio between equity and deposits in local banks is limited to 1.5 or slightly more in the States for instance, for Eurobanks operation rises to 1.40 and appears in some cases. Of course as an ally "time-deposit" system where the rates of deposits and borrowings are well-matched there is much less or large reserves to preserve the of the system.

of the debate about the monetary of the Eurocurrency markets has inconclusive. While there is little that they have furnished an important market for financing inter-imbalance—their role in recycling funds in the past five years has been that—criticism has centred on that they have lubricated the inter-market a little too well and that they have become in themselves a source of instability.

net creator of credit, too, it has been that the Eurocurrency markets have fed world inflation although the of the deposit multiplier and leakages system has been the subject of endate among bankers and economists. ps all that can be said at the end day is that if the Euromarkets did it, such has been the demand for local credit in the recent years that old have had to be invented under guise. What also appears to have the United States authorities is the extent to which the Euro- / markets can frustrate domestic y policies. It is well known that States banks in times of tight money (1966-69) was particularly notice- this) have turned to their over-anchored for Eurodollars and given ket a further growth point. Given ministration's commitment now to restrictions at home, there can be ubr that Eurodollar controls offer al attractions.

ver the economic arguments, how- ternational bankers are pragmatic it is the practicality of imposing on the Eurocurrency system that open to doubt.

ne thing it would require a high of cooperation among central i countries where the imposition of i would run counter to current bjectives. For example, in tight- the system it would be incumbent al authorities not to loosen i liquidity at the same time oth- ers could simply convert local cur- ket the required reserve assets.

mechanism of controls, too, raises oblems on whether it can be fair- ent at the same time. Past discus- the subject has really never pro- far beyond the point of whether requirements should aim to equalize is between domestic banks and operating in the Eurocurrency in the count y of issue of the or in the country of origin of the

More parochially the short-term effect of reserve ratios on Eurodollar banking business would be to reduce still further the profitability of these operations (which are in any case at rock bottom levels just now) so that banks would either have to raise their lending rates or lower the rates paid for deposits.

### Gifts

### An election and the money supply

While the equity market has been bubbling away for most of August, the gilt market has been relatively subdued. Although majority opinion probably remains moderately bullish about gilts over the medium term, there has clearly been no sense of urgency among investors, and for understandable reasons.

Certainly, expectations remain strong, first that the extended corset should serve to keep monetary growth under reasonable control over the rest of the financial year and, secondly, that the annual rate of increase in the Retail Price Index will not move significantly above the 10 per cent level in the first half of 1979. Yet the market still appears to have a sufficient sense of uneasiness about it—the July money supply figures did nothing to help—that progress towards significantly lower yields may still take time.

For a start, I find it hard to see long yields coming very much lower while the yield curve remains so flat. That puts much of the onus on an improvement in the shorts, where the outlook is still somewhat uncertain.

The recent decline in money market rates should be some help here. But the ease and speed with which the banks can sort themselves out for corset purposes, and the timing of the turn of the tide for building society inflows, remain important factors. In addition, of course, the authorities are keeping a sharp eye on the outlook for United States interest rates.

What is going to be particularly interesting against this kind of background is how much funding the authorities are going to be able to achieve over the coming weeks, particularly if the market is also going to



Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England.

have to be thinking in terms of an October election and, beyond that, the announcement of a new 12 month money supply target.

If indeed there is to be an October election, it is probably fair to assume that investors will instinctively respond more favourably to a Conservative victory.

In that context, the new 12 month money supply target that should emerge within a few weeks of an election outcome will be of considerable interest. So soon after an election there is clearly going to be no room for any major change in course.

The initial temptation must be to leave things as they are, particularly if there looks to be a strong possibility of an 8 to 12 per cent target range needing to cope with prices rising at around 10 per cent during 1979. That would, however, represent a slightly more accommodative approach to monetary policy and would, I believe, be disappointing to markets.

Going to the other extreme, there is an argument that says that monetary policy should now be tightened very sharply to back up the target of 5 to 7 per cent earnings growth in the 1978-79 pay round. But the problem here is that the pay year and the fiscal year do not coincide and, at present, fiscal policy allows precious little room for a further tightening of the monetary targets over the short term.

Ronald Kershaw examines one of the NCB's most profitable operations

## Opencast mining: blessing or blight?

It would not be stretching a point too far to suggest that opencast coal mining is probably the most profitable enterprise the National Coal Board has undertaken. Nor would it be outside the bounds of reason to class it among the more unpopular exercises in which the board is engaged.

It is easy to see why. Huge smelly machines tear up great tracts of land, create mountains and valleys out of relatively flat countryside and fill the air with dust, grime and noise.

The blessings are that opencast production is inflicted upon a restricted area for only a limited period and that when the coal has been extracted, restoration of sites to stringent standards invariably leaves the land in a better state than before the operations started.

The question that has to be asked is whether or not the end result is worth all the upset and expense. In the view of the National Coal Board the answer is a definite "Yes".

In the 12 months to last March, total coal output amounted to 119 million tons. Of this, 13.3 million tons was opencast coal, including 2.7 million tons of specialist fuel, smokeless domestic fuel, low volatile and prime coking coal for industry.

The NCB made an overall profit of £20.4m in 1977-78. For reasons best known to itself, the board does not publish a breakdown of profits from opencast mining, but prefers to bundle together financial returns from deep-mined and opencast coal.

Information from the opencast balance sheet has come my way, however, and this shows that opencast profits amounted to £8.1m, a staggering figure which tends to place in perspective the importance with which the NCB regards opencast production. The board is determined to lift production to a national target of 15 million tons by 1985—as outlined in the 1974 Plan for Coal, and to 20 million tons by the year 2000.

Three areas—Scottish, Western and South Wales, made a loss even after opencast profits were added. These losses were added to those of North Yorkshire, Barnsley and South Notts, would have made a loss if opencast profits were not added.

A close look at the financial returns shows that opencast profit in, for instance, the North Eastern area, amounted to £23.8m. Overall profit in that area came to a little over £10m. In the Scottish region, opencast



A dragline operator's view of an opencast site: scooping up profits for the NCB.

profits went to £13.1m, while overall production of 10.5 million tons showed a loss of £9.31 a ton. Scotland would have been in an even sorer state without opencast to cushion the loss.

If this is the case then there seems to be valid argument for pushing opencast mining even harder and making the wealth of the unions representing deep-mine members.

The Opencast Executive of the NCB say there is now a greater acceptance of opencast mining and a gradual fading of the fears that the sunshine miners "as they are called" will erode deep-mine jobs.

Opposition tends to come mainly from local authorities, and the large area of environmental grounds. During 1977-78, eight opencast sites were ended and

17 were brought into operation. Applications for site authorization were made for 14 others.

Most local authorities recognize the urgency of coal production and the effect it has on Britain's balance of payments in terms of import saving on other fuels. But they still stick out against opencast mining when the countryside is threatened.

South Yorkshire, which has an abundance of coal mines, has formulated a policy towards opencast. Charles A. Smith, chairman of the county's planning committee, observes: "We will go along with opencast where it will bring improvement to the environment and benefit the community, providing there is a minimum period of disturbance."

West Yorkshire, which has a fair share of pits, will not

normally support opencast schemes unless it can be demonstrated that social and environmental benefits will accrue. In short, where the NCB wish to develop an opencast site at a point where there is evidence of deterioration—and many sites are in areas where deep mining operations have taken place in the past leaving scars on the countryside—then the local authorities will go along with them.

There are many examples to be found in the North Shipley Park, in Derbyshire, was made derelict as a result of deep mining, with slag heaps, railway lines and all the disused paraphernalia left by the receding tide of industry.

It was opencast mined and now forms a wonderful country park complete with a lake and wildlife.

The 700-acre Meadowgate site, east of Sheffield, is being worked to yield 1.5 million tons of coal. At one time it held refuse tips, railway sidings and slag heaps. When finally restored it will have a recreational centre with facilities for water sports, a ski slope, and other leisure activities.

More than 60 opencast sites are being worked in Britain, contributing to the output and profit of the coal industry.

There are, of course, critics. In June representatives of 41 local authorities met at Wigan and heard a former NCB engineer claim that the coal board was irresponsible. The engineer said the NCB's assertion that opencast was more profitable than deep mining was incorrect and that the board would waste £105m a year with its opencast programme.

Mr Malcolm Brocklesby, a member of a pressure group which calls itself the Open Cast Mining Intelligence Group, said the NCB's opencast policy was a red herring to distract the effects of serious mismanagement.

He says that figures to support his argument have never been challenged by the board. It could be that the board has never gone to the trouble to challenge them, which is a slightly different attitude. But the board's reluctance to challenge such opponents may be due to the fact that it could force into the open the actual profits that opencast is making, and this could well cause the board embarrassment.

The figures I have obtained indicated that most areas of deep mining were, in fact, operating at a substantial loss or at less of a profit than is publicly acknowledged.

This makes it difficult for the NCB to justify the enormous expenditure now committed to the mining industry. From an economic point of view, it could be suggested that only the highly profitable mines remain open; that those likely to be profitable—such as Seaby and the projected mine in the Vale of Belvoir—be developed; and that opencast mining be extended to its limits, such a programme continuing until nuclear energy was able to take the weight of the country's needs.

It is possible that, despite the coal board's reticence, ministers concerned with energy are aware of the situation and may be dependent upon a sanction, despite public protest, further opencast development.

R. J. Venkateswaran

## Continued export duty puts a strain on India's tea industry

The Indian Government's decision not to reduce or remove the export duty of 5 rupees a kilogram has come as a deep disappointment to the tea industry.

The duty was introduced in April 1977 to curb exports so that more tea would be available in the domestic market and the consumer would get lower prices. The Government also wanted to mop up for the exchequer some of the large profits that the tea industry was making on its exports. Estimated revenue from the export duty on tea during the financial year ending next March is 1,160m rupees.

The industry gave a warning that the duty was ill-advised, arguing that because of the low prices it had received for nearly 20 years till the beginning of 1974, its financial position was weak and it did not have adequate funds for replanting schemes.

But the Government has declined to change the duty even though the industry has produced data to show that its profitability is severely affected. Shipments of tea to Britain in May, June and July have substantially declined mainly because of uncompetitive prices caused by the levy of export duty.

The Commerce Department of the Indian High Commission in London has informed the Indian Government that, in the first three months of 1978, the value of tea exports to Britain declined to 10,119 metric tonnes from 29,428 metric tonnes in the same period of 1977. There was a decline in Britain's overall tea imports by 34,436 metric tonnes in the first quarter of 1978 compared to the same period of 1977, a drop of 46 per cent, but the fall in imports from India was of the order of 66 per cent.

The Commerce Department attributes this decline to the disruption caused by the prospect of statutory cuts in retail prices—finally abandoned in March in favour of voluntary cuts—and the large availability of tea in warehouses and abroad.

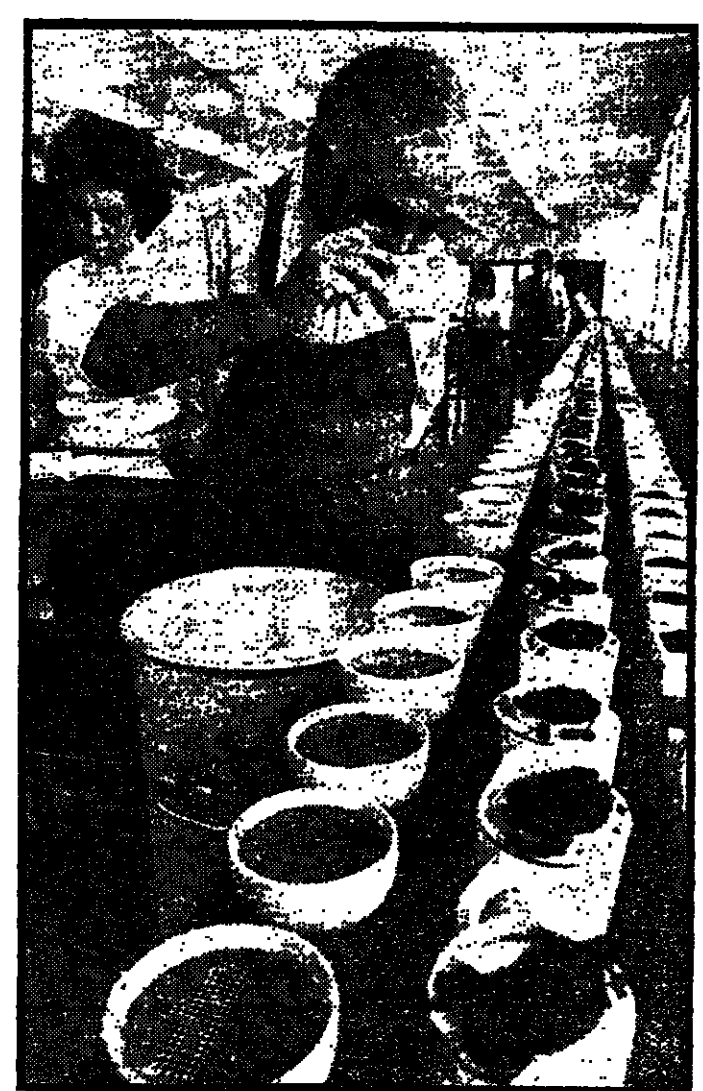
But the Indian tea industry says that the levy was the main cause. The Tea Association of India says that the possibility of a shortage of tea this season has caused buyers abroad to seek larger quantities of tea and that, since the landing cost of Indian teas is much higher due to the addition of export duty amounting to 41 pence per kg, teas from East Africa and Sri Lanka are preferred.

"About 30 per cent of our tea is exported to the United Kingdom and it is most necessary to be cautious in dealing with the London centre. The switch-over of British blenders from Indian teas to other teas will have a far-reaching effect on the industry. It will be difficult to retrieve the lost ground," the association said in a recent statement. "Our loss has been a gain for other tea exporting countries, thereby benefiting them in disposing of their increasing production with a profit."

Moreover, the London auction is a price trend-setter for the world tea trade. Our tea exporters can still make it worthwhile to export even at the present level of London auction prices if the export duty of 41 pence is withdrawn, which should prove sufficient to cover their total cost of exporting plus a fair return.

It is interesting to note that Japan has also urged the Government of India to remove the export duty. Mr Hiroyasu Komoda, the leader of a Japanese tea delegation which recently visited Darjeeling to study the tea industry, said that Japan had restricted the buying of Indian tea following the imposition of the export duty.

In 1977 the Indian tea industry produced a record crop of 560 million kg, an increase of 48 million kg over 1976. The industry is expected to produce about 1,300 million kg by the end of the present century, which means an annual increase of 30 to 35 million kgs. To



An Indian tea tasting room: levy has had a depressing effect on trade with Britain.

achieve this target, an investment of about 500m rupees per year would be needed for development. But with the recent trend in prices, the industry fears that it will not be possible for it to play its role in the necessary resources.

Tea is already a heavily taxed industry. Agricultural income tax is levied on 60 per cent of the industry's profits at rates varying from one state to another. On the balance of 40 per cent, the Government of India levies corporate tax at 57.75 per cent. The Government of Assam increased agricultural income tax to 70 per cent in 1977.

The industry feels that with such confiscatory rates of taxation, it will be almost impossible for it to play its role effectively in the country's economy.

Government anxiety to make tea available to the consumer at cheap prices is appreciated. But, as the chairman of the

Indian Tea Association recently observed: "Even with a retail price of 18 rupees per kg, the cost of tea works out to be only 3.6 paise per cup. Is this too high a price when a bottle of soft drink costs at least a rupee?"

He has also drawn attention to the danger of making the prices of tea too low. "Making tea available too cheaply could lead to a rapid rise in consumption and this could prove counter-productive in the long run because the low price of tea would lead to low profitability for the tea industry which, in its turn, would result in a low rate of growth in production, thereby creating the possibility of short supply not only in the export market but also domestically."

He warned that this could have far-reaching effects on the country's employment potential.

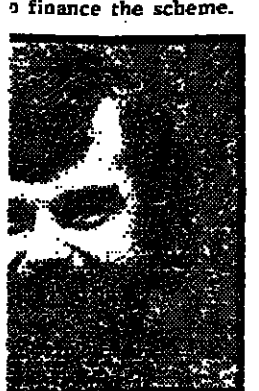
## Business Diary: Rolling out the barrels • Another life for cats

first time a leader of group which has been usually ruled about big and their products, is his own brewery.

Lynch, who was until Camra's national and who served four the group's executive ones to have his new suit brewery at in Hampshire turning arels a week by mid-

a university graduate d, successfully in 2 with Ford, as a and as a fund-raiser, has been working on the project for the e months.

gone into partnership w real ale enthusiasts, thereby a local govern- tanning office. With acking, a local bank n from the Council Industries in Rural e pair have raised a finance the scheme.



James Lynch

They have enlisted Peter Austen, former brewmaster at Hull Brewery who has his own small brewery at Ringwood in the same county, as technical consultant, and though their methods will be strictly traditional their equipment will all be new stainless steel.

Lynch says they will start with just one brew, a not over-strong recipe with an original gravity of 1040, to be called Andover Ale.

While found from the archives that the last of Andover's five old breweries sold Andover Ale as its last brew until it closed in 1920," says Lynch.

Where Britain had 10,000 breweries at the turn of the century, Lynch points out, only 158 remain today, but for the first time, thanks to initiatives such as his, the number is actually rising again.

He has also researched the figures for real ale and is aiming to sell each week. Lynch has located 75 free houses within a 20 mile radius and though he thinks many of those are committed to big breweries by credit arrangements, four landlords have already undertaken to sell Andover Ale "unless it really tastes like bucket slops".

homes for the superfluous animals, Myra Hammond, who works in the information services department, has introduced a birth control programme for the remainder to ensure there is no return to overbreeding.

Meanwhile, she and a colleague, Pam Finch, a sales representative based in Croydon, have successfully launched a new organization, Cats in Industry (CII), the first industrial branch of the Cats Protection League.

CII, which grew out of Myra Hammond's concern over the future of cats at plants likely to be closed or run down over the next few years, aims to rescue the old and sick animals unable to fend for themselves on industrial sites.

These cats, say the women, have to endure worse conditions of pollution, hunger, sickness and neglect than any other working animals in Britain.

According to Steel News, donations of £300 have already been received by CII which has industry's backing a cat shelter or sanctuary for the unfortunate moggys.

The National Consumer Council is concerned that local authority housing rules in Exeter forbid council house tenants' cats to have kittens without permission. Exeter's standard tenancy agreement, which has attracted the NCC's criticism, says tenants may keep a cat or a dog but no breeding of animals may take place without the consent of the housing officer. The NCC says that if Exeter wants to enforce such rules it

should provide free dispensaries to doctor or spray the animals.

Joachim Zahn, the chief executive of Daimler-Benz, forecast not long ago that a "battle for Europe" would break out among a dozen German commercial vehicle manufacturers.

What he really meant was that Daimler's rivals would do their utmost to chisel away at his company's dominating position on the market for trucks, vans and buses.

But it is unlikely whether Professor Zahn ever imagined that this "battle" would take place on the football fields of Europe.

Magirus-Deutz, the South German subsidiary of the Fiat dominated Industrial Vehicles Corporation of Amsterdam, has just signed a three-year agreement with Munich's most celebrated football team, Bayern München, to publicize its range of commercial vehicles.

In return for a yearly payment of 500,000 marks to the club, the Bayern München team will appear at every match they play in red jerseys emblazoned with the Magirus-Deutz trade mark and company name. The Munich club has drawn up a new marketing programme centre on the Munich club. Its dealers will be offered posters of the players standing on Magirus trucks and the inevitable accessories such as T-shirts, bumper stickers and pennants. As a company spokesman proudly pointed out, Magirus is the first lorry manufacturer to use this novel form of promotion.

## MARLING INDUSTRIES LTD.

Manufacturers of textiles for industry.

Highlights from the Report and Accounts for the year to 31 March, 1978.

	(pre-tax)	(up 89%)
★ PROFITS	£289,000	
★ TURNOVER	£14,300,000	(up 25%)
★ EXPORTS	£2,300,000	(up 23%)
★ Turnover now at annual rate of £17,000,000		
★ Exports still increasing		
★ Over 100 new jobs created in 2 years		

Copies of the Report can be obtained from The Secretary at Kings Stanley Mills, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

John Huxley



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets hold the stake with BOC and Ladbroke

With few economic indicators this week—only the final figures for July unemployment and energy trends on Thursday—interest will centre on company news in the Stock Market.

Largest of the group's reporting is BOC, with third quarter figures tomorrow. Against £23.9m for the equivalent three months last year, the market is looking for between £21.5m and £24m. In the second quarter BOC made £16.2m pre-tax and was hit in the first half by a £1.5m currency loss. It is expected that the group will again have been adversely affected by the rising pound.



Sir Leslie Smith, chairman of BOC

## This week

Another group to have been caught by the strength of sterling against the dollar is insurance broker Matthews-Wrightson. The City will be looking for some £4.5m when interim figures are unveiled on Thursday, against £3.4m last time and lower £1.8m in the year end. The group's performance is projected to be better than last year's, but it is expected that the group will have been downgraded from £10m in the light of the currency problem.

Weir Group, with half time figures on Thursday, is expected to report some £5m, against a previous £4.5m.

Market estimates for Ladbroke with interim on Thursday, range from £14m to £14.5m, against £10.9m last time. And if these profit estimates prove to be correct, most analysts will be looking for around £32m at the year end, compared with £24.3m.

**TODAY:** Interims—Allen Harvey & Ross, Barton & Sons, Britannia Arrow, Fairclough Construction, First Castle Securities, H. Brammer, Macfarlane Group (Clansman), Queens Moat Houses, Scottish Northern Inv, Union Corporation. Finals—G. R. Francis Group, London & Gartmore.

**TOMORROW:** Interims—BOC Int (third quarter), Grovebell Group, Johnson Mander (first quarter), Lough, Nu-Swift Ltd, Pearl Assurance, H. & J. Quick, Slough Estates, Thomas Robinson & Son, Thurgar Barrow, Weir Group. Finals—Assam Investments, Centrovital Estates, Grimmer.

**THURSDAY:** Interims—BEA Group, Boustead, Bridgewater Estates, Church & Co, Dorada Holdings, John C. Small & Tid-Mas, Ladbroke, John Lains & Son, Matthews-Wrightson, Mixconcrete (Holdings), Scottish Agricultural Inds. Finals—Crouch Group, Linford, Stoddard Holdings.

**FRIDAY:** Interims—Anglo American Industrial Corporation, George Armitage & Sons, I. and J. Hyman, Lazard Brothers Sterling Reserve Fund, George Spencer. Finals—Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria, Leigh Mills, Parker Timber.

Alison Mitchell

## De Beers' new diamond mine in commission

De Beers brought a new R25m diamond mine into production last week. On the bleak arid Namaland coast where wild ostrich graze off the stunted scrub, 810,000 tons of overburden will be stripped each month to reach the Koonings orebody which is expected to yield more than 500,000 carats of diamonds yearly. The quality of the stones is good but they are small. The average size is 0.25 of a carat.

The deposit was first identified in the late sixties but De Beers was not interested in exploiting it because at that time small diamonds were a drag on the market and the central selling organization—the De Beers Marketing Organization—had more small stones on hand than it knew what to do with.

A bright marketing and advertising campaign, however, created a new demand, a first, mainly in Japan, and, since then, the increased use of cluster diamonds in jewelry has resulted in demand for good quality smalls outrunning supply.

The development at Koonings is indicative of a new expansion surge in the De Beers operations. The group is now embarking on the biggest planned growth programme in its history. In the last financial year 11.8m carats were produced by 1979 this caratage will be increased by 30 per cent to 15m carats and a further 30 per cent increase is planned by the early eighties to 20m carats.

While production is slated to go up at every one of the properties at heavy capital cost, the most ambitious project is at Jwaneng in Botswana where a R210m programme is under way to bring into production by 1982, the biggest diamond mine in the group.

## Mining

Operated by a company which is a partnership between the De Beers group and the Botswana Government, the mine is scheduled to commence at a production rate of three and a half million carats and reach an optimum rate of six million carats a year within a few years.

Prospecting which located a large pipe some 30 metres under the Kalahari sands has revealed a reasonably high quality of gems, not quite of the calibre of the small production at Letlhabane but of an average quality better than the stones which are coming from Botswana's bigger mine at Orapa. There the present production rate is 2.4m carats but it is to be stepped up to 4.5m by the end of this year.

If the diamond market holds—and from present indications it is still running very strong—the surprisingly good results reported last week in the interim should easily be surpassed.



Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers

Forecast of dividends totalling 600 for the year might well prove to be conservative.

A longer term projection is fraught with many imponderables, political as well as economic, but if markets hold, the investment possibilities of De Beers look very bright.

Meanwhile, Impala platinum's raising of its producer price on Friday from US\$240 to \$250 an ounce was not entirely unexpected.

To begin with futures markets have been showing signs of strength which is supported

by a strong undertone in the actual physical market.

Then there is the question of the weakness of the dollar which no doubt is stimulating a speculative interest, and finally, as far as Impala is concerned, a large proportion of its business is being transacted in Japan and with the present yen-dollar relationship Impala Platinum is getting to Japanese fabricators at a very cheap price.

Impala's pricing system is more flexible than Rustenburg, so the increase in its producer price, with the escalations that have been written into contracts, should reflect in the bottom line of the accounts.

The question being asked here is: if Impala can raise its price what about Rustenburg? No one at Johannesburg is talking about the opinion that Rustenburg will follow, perhaps sooner rather than later.

While Rustenburg's situation is different from that of Impala's there is a strong belief here that basic market forces will dictate an upping of the price.

There is a strong body of opinion in Johannesburg that while Anglo American might tighten its grip on JCI, the possibility of Anglo placing Rustplats out of Johannesburg is somewhat remote.

After the many years of difficulty which the De Beers group and the central-selling

organization experienced in the anti-trust legislation, Anglo is unlikely to provoke a dominating the platinum market—particularly in the prevailing political climate. Or can expect South African-based companies to play it cool as possible.

Turning to gold, London brokers Grieve, Gra, comment somewhat bluntly "one of our greatest problems over the past few weeks has been that as fast as our confidence in the future of gold increases so our worries about the stability of Southern Africa rise".

For a variety of policy reasons and because of the escalation of wages and other costs, the firm says that "cannot recommend a large new investment in South African gold shares, except on the shortest of time scales".

Although it has cast an eye over Canadian gold shares, it considers that Australians are the most attractive—Centex, Norsemann, Bougainville, which ironically has been surviving reasonably off its by-product and "for the real optimist Gold Mines, Kalgoorlie. Additionally Newmont is expected to be outstandingly cheap for a company which will obtain about 70 per cent of its earnings this year from gold."

Harold Fridjhor

## Three food groups which have been 'making waves'

Three food manufacturing stocks have dominated press and investment comment over the recent past and while the tone of these columns inches has not been entirely favourable, Mr Tim Potter of Vickers & Costa is reasonably bullish about the prospects for the rest of the sector.

But it is impossible to ignore those three controversial companies, T. Lyons, Tate & Lyle and Spillers have, as the American might say, been making waves.

Tate & Lyle has expended a good deal of effort over recent years in highlighting its non-sugar interests in road haulage and shipping among many other activities. Is it indicative of the failure of this campaign that Mr Potter's conclusions about Mr Cube are concentrated on the sugar market?

He comments: "Although it is possible that we may see a more balanced world sugar market next year than has been the case in the 1977-78 season (which is now almost finished) thus benefiting Tate's important commodity division, the overall trading outlook remains uncertain. The group has sought an

additional £30m of long term bank borrowings in a year when borrowings are already rising while the existing world sugar surplus has led to an acceleration of United Kingdom refining rationalization. Although profitability is under severe pressure on many fronts and finance costs are rising, it is hoped that the dividend will be maintained."

Mr Potter is going for £22m pre-tax in the year to 30 September next against £40.7m last time and £50m in the year before that. It is not surprising that he concludes that "the shares continue to lack investment appeal".

Spillers is another food manufacturer which has received more than its fair share of attention. With large lines of stock going through the market in past weeks, speculative forces again come into play. The point is well recognized by Vickers' analysis but the broker is aware that "given that the current high level of debt of £75.3m compared with shareholders funds of around £73m, it may take Spillers some time to trade itself onto a sounder financial footing. Although pro-

fits stand to recover substantially this year (perhaps to about £15m pre-tax in the year to end-January next against £8.5m) it appears unlikely that the dividend will be fully restored. The firm probably would not advise clients to get in anywhere above 40p per share."

## Brokers' views

And so to J. Lyons. It is next to impossible to view the shares in any other context than the approach from Allied Breweries and public, but intent, moves by leading institutional holders to ensure proper representation.

"On the trading front," says Mr Potter, "profits stand to show a substantial recovery this year and the group has already indicated its intention of restoring the dividend". The broker is estimating pre-tax profits of £10m against £6.2m for the 12 months to 31 March, 1979 but the share price is obviously going to be volatile

before the Monopolies Commission decides whether or not to step in.

These comments should not cloud the fact that the vast majority of food manufacturers are trading satisfactorily without the spice of speculation. Vickers admits that the first half of calendar 1978 has been mostly flat but "conditions have begun to improve in the current half of the year."

"Our continuing buy recommendations remain those companies that are likely to benefit from the improvement in either consumers' spending and/or easier cost pressures and those that are well placed on recovery ground."

Accordingly, the broker is still a buyer of both Cadbury Schweppes and Borden's. He is also a buyer of the shares of United Biscuits on long term performance grounds. Bessett is recommended among the sector's smaller constituents.

Mr Allan Nicols for Grieve-Smith Grant has been looking at three composite insurance com-

panies in the wake of their recent results. It is hard to see at the outset just what he wants investors in General Accident and Royal Insurance to do.

General Accident and Royal Insurance are thought likely to underperform slightly over the next 12 to 18 months. So what should the investor decide—sell to maximize capital growth by buying elsewhere? The firm's answer is do very little since as "both companies provide excellent long term investments we would be reluctant to sell at current relative levels". Of Commercial Union, however, Mr Nicols is very much more positive. The shares currently provide the highest sector yield and the company is expected to be a greater beneficiary of a much improved operating background in the Netherlands.

"We consider the share of CU to provide an excellent investment opportunity at present in the somewhat depressed market in the wake of the placing of the former National Westminster stake."

Ray Maughan

## Encouraging start for RFD group

RFD Group, manufacturers of inflatable products, military software and specialist textiles, is having an encouraging start to the current year with strong order books.

Chairman, Mr David Myrnes, says in his annual statement that the Perseverance Mill, which weaves cotton and synthetics, has had a temporary setback with eroded profit margins and is undergoing costly re-equipment. But new American acquisitions should benefit the group over the current year, although the uncertainties of the world economic outlook, and the narrowing of margins, make predictions difficult. The group pushed up pre-tax profit in the last financial year to £3.45m from £3.1m.

## California clears plan by Standard Chartered

Union Bancorp says that the California superintendent of banks has approved the previously reported proposal for Standard Chartered Bank, a British concern, to acquire Union Bancorp for about \$372m (about £195.7m).

The holding company for

Union Bank said that the transaction still needed the approval of the Federal Reserve system and the Bank of England before it can be completed.

## Japan's nuclear link with Commonwealth

Japan's Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation has established subsidiaries in Australia and Canada to explore each country's uranium resources.

The Australian subsidiary—PNC Exploration (Australia)—has a capital of \$A10,000 dollars and will explore resources in Western and South Australia. A similar Canadian subsidiary will explore resources in British Columbia.

## Citibank creates new 3-tier loan rate

Citibank's raising of its prime interest rate in Singapore to 7.5 per cent a year from 7.25 per cent, again creates a third interest rate tier in the local loan market, the Asian Wall Street Journal reports.

per cent, with a handful of foreign full-service banks at 7.25 per cent and the majority of banks at 7 per cent. Most local banks are expected to move to 7.25 per cent within a few weeks.

Bank of America says the prime interest rate at its local branch would move to 7.25 per cent from 7 per cent. A month ago, Citibank created another three-tier market by being the first bank to raise its prime to 7.25 per cent, leaving most other banks at 7 per cent and Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation, a net lender to the interbank market, at 6.75 per cent.

## PEMEX gets \$56m credit loan

A syndicate of 45 Mexican banking institutions has granted a medium-term credit for the equivalent of \$56m to Petroleos Mexicanos, the government oil agency, to help finance exploration and development.

It was the largest single credit line ever extended to Pemex by a domestic banking group.

## Pearson Longman

Unaudited results for the half-year to 30th June 1978

	Half-year to 30th June 1978	Half-year to 30th June 1977	Year to 31st December 1977
<b>Turnover</b>			
The Financial Times Limited	£600	£600	£600
Westminster Press Limited	16,808	13,295	26,306
Longman Holdings Limited	36,423	31,574	62,993
The Penguin Publishing Company Limited	17,317	14,543	35,598
Ladbroke Books Limited	9,914	8,620	28,995
Inter-company turnover eliminated	(2,358)	(1,718)	(3,682)
	82,223	69,193	146,406
<b>Profit before interest</b>			
The Financial Times Limited	2,890	1,987	3,378
Westminster Press Limited	5,021	3,688	5,970
Longman Holdings Limited	2,578	2,513	8,760
The Penguin Publishing Company Limited	300	449	1,679
Ladbroke Books Limited	372	262	477
Pearson Longman Limited	(14)	(15)	(40)
	11,147	8,884	20,215
<b>Deduct</b>			
Interest payable less interest receivable	(271)	(252)	(551)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>			
The company and its subsidiaries	10,876	8,632	19,664
Associated companies	510	529	1,734
	11,386	9,161	21,398
<b>Proportion attributable to minority interests</b>	(133)	(211)	(873)
<b>Profit before taxation attributable to Pearson Longman Limited</b>	11,253	8,950	20,525
<b>Total taxation (including deferred taxation)</b>			
The company and its subsidiaries	5,557	3,993	8,653
United Kingdom Overseas	331	312	1,494
	5,908	4,505	10,057
<b>Associated companies</b>			
	331	335	833
	6,239	4,840	10,890
<b>Proportion attributable to minority interests</b>	(161)	(105)	(392)
<b>Net profit attributable to Pearson Longman Limited</b>	6,078	4,735	10,498
	5,775	4,215	70,027
<b>Pence per share</b>			
1978	1977		
Dividends			
preference	11	11	
ordinary interim	3.00	1.75	
tax credit to shareholders	7.48	0.90	
	4.48	2.65	
<b>Earnings per ordinary share</b>			
	12.53p	10.20p	24.27p

As indicated in the press announcement dated 21st July 1978 in connection with the proposed offer by S. Pearson & Son, Limited to acquire the minority interests in Pearson Longman Limited, the net profit of £5,775,000 attributable to Pearson Longman Limited for the half-year to 30th June 1978 was 22.8 per cent, higher than in the comparable period in 1977. The directors of Pearson Longman do not consider that this rate of increase should be regarded as indicative of the outcome expected for the full year; in particular, the profits of The Financial Times Limited for the year as a whole are likely to be materially lower than those for 1977 owing to a higher level of costs expected in the second half of the year, a major part of which are in

connection with its long term expansion. Nevertheless, profits for the year ending 31st December 1978 are expected to be satisfactory.

On 4th August 1978 the directors declared an interim dividend of 3.0p per ordinary share, which compares with the interim dividend of 1.75p per share last year. The dividend will be paid on 9th October 1978 to shareholders on the register of members on 11th September 1978.

The documents in connection with the proposed acquisition of the minority interests in Pearson Longman Limited were despatched on 25th August 1978.

FT

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Current vacancies are in London; there may be some in the provinces including District Offices of the Land Registry.

You must be (or about to be) called or admitted in England, and should preferably be under 40 with recent practical experience.

Appointments will normally be at Legal Assistant level but candidates (aged at least 27) of marked ability, and the potential to reach at least Assistant Solicitor level (£10,925-£12,735), may be offered immediate appointment as Senior Legal Assistants.

**SALARIES:** Legal Assistants, £4,760-£7,740; starting salary up to £8,540 depending on age and experience. Senior Legal Assistant, £8,260-£10,815; starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Inner London salaries quoted.

Promotion to SLA could come after 1 year for those with less than 3 years' previous experience. Good prospects of further promotion. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21 September, 1978), write to Civil Service Commission, Alcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68651 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(3)576/1.

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## cargo ket finues le run

The runaway tanker of the past few weeks is now off for a breath and contemplation. With only one rice at the Gulf it was to judge which way it was going although remained optimistic that when the going rate would be high as before. The dry cargo remained firm, mainly steady course of late, of owners and charterers seem to support the view that dry cargo will stay steady autumn and winter, but improving improvement in dry cargo.

activity was rather quiet last week with few fixtures. Early on a tanker was booked for Suez Gulf to Japan at \$12.25, a slight improvement for dry cargo. One vessel booked out of the kees at \$15, Mexico keen for grain, taking on both United States and South America.

price rise in grain dry charterers were in no hurry to move cargo. Rumours however circulating that a tanker had been taken to Europe at \$7 for member loading and also an extension in a 70,000 tonner, as had an active week of volume of fixing and levels.

## light report

The Chinese were sent to the Gulf in the light. In addition to a good number of dry cargo also booked in time charter tonnage the period sector active and it is now that the grain comes has been fixing for up to three years.

future, the dry cargo is good. One small ship is apparently in the Gulf at the moment, but it is a confidential source that this is having a disturbance.

the market was in a better mood altogether with the Mediterranean to take on the role of light. The Gulf is very tight fixing and for big tonnage with dry cargo being fixed at the rate of worldscale, but this rate would be in when interest rate was not prepared to forecast, a little interest in a tonnage for periods or eight months but as was concluded.

other loading areas, zanzibar was by far a good, experiencing a good fixing although rates softened a little. West of the Caribbean were ticking over.

David Robinson

ong bank to  
Birmingham  
Shanghai  
Corporation is to open  
ice in Waterloo Street,  
am.  
branch, which will  
range of banking ser-  
specialize in foreign  
and finance for  
and exporters.  
nk, which operates in  
ries, has over 400  
throughout the world.

## Bank Base Rates

Bank of England	10%
Bank of America	10%
Bank of India	10%
Bank of China	10%
Bank of Japan	10%
Bank of Korea	10%
Bank of Taiwan	10%
Bank of Hong Kong	10%
Bank of Siam	10%
Bank of Ceylon	10%
Bank of Malaya	10%
Bank of Indonesia	10%
Bank of Philippines	10%
Bank of Thailand	10%
Bank of Vietnam	10%
Bank of Laos	10%
Bank of Cambodia	10%
Bank of Myanmar	10%
Bank of Brunei	10%
Bank of Singapore	10%
Bank of Malaysia	10%
Bank of Brunei	10%
Bank of Singapore	10%
Bank of Malaysia	10%

Mr Douglas Williams, chairman of the first quarter of current year to April, 1978, are considerably ahead of previous year. Shareholders passed resolutions increasing authorized capital from £1.85m to £3m.

J.H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
The Over-the-Counter Market

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
Airsprung Ord	65	+3	5.4	8.4	8.6	
Airsprung 181% CULS	180	-18	18.5	10.3		
Armstrong & Rhodes	44	+2	3.3	7.5	18.7	
Bardon Hill	180	+13	12.0	6.7	9.8	
Deborah Ord	233	+3	17.5	7.5	10.6	
Frederick Parker	127	+1	12.4	9.8	5.0	
George Blair	148	+3	15.0	10.1	5.5	
Jackson Group	55	-1	5.0	9.1	6.5	
James Burroughs	116	+6	6.5	5.6	10.7	
Robert Jenkins	310	+2	29.7	9.5	17.4	
Twinkl Ord	17	-1	12.0	15.6		
Twinkl 12% ULS	80	+2	7.4	9.3	8.6	
Unicell Holdings	117	+8	7.2	6.2	7.2	
Walter Alexander						

## Wall Street

New York, Aug. 28.—Stocks closed sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange with the Federal Reserve tightening credit policy. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.63 points to 884.88. It was the first time since June 26 when it was 110 higher. Volume was 31,320,000 shares.

Short-term money market dealers said the Fed indicated its actions today that it had raised its target rate on key federal funds to 8 1/2 per cent from 8 per cent.

Analysts said the Fed actions are designed to fight inflation and provide support for the dollar. But they also say many investors are concerned that rising interest rates will discourage economic expansion.

The Fed also announced another move to help prop up the dollar. It said it would reduce to 0 per cent from 4 per cent the reserve requirement on foreign borrowing by member banks from their branches and other foreign banks.

## Coffee closes firm

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## Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS (%)	Rate	Offer
Australia 1984	10.00	10.00
Australia 1985	10.00	10.00
Australia 1986	10.00	10.00
Australia 1987	10.00	10.00
Australia 1988	10.00	10.00
Australia 1989	10.00	10.00
Australia 1990	10.00	10.00
Australia 1991	10.00	10.00
Australia 1992	10.00	10.00
Australia 1993	10.00	10.00
Australia 1994	10.00	10.00
Australia 1995	10.00	10.00
Australia 1996	10.00	10.00
Australia 1997	10.00	10.00
Australia 1998	10.00	10.00
Australia 1999	10.00	10.00
Australia 2000	10.00	10.00
Australia 2001	10.00	10.00
Australia 2002	10.00	10.00
Australia 2003	10.00	10.00
Australia 2004	10.00	10.00
Australia 2005	10.00	10.00
Australia 2006	10.00	10.00
Australia 2007	10.00	10.00
Australia 2008	10.00	10.00
Australia 2009	10.00	10.00
Australia 2010	10.00	10.00

## More share prices

The following is being added to the London and Regional Share Price List today and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial  
Crellon Hldgs (12% Conv Pref.)

## Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
ICI 5% 1984-85	67	67				
ICI 5% 1985-86	67	67				
ICI 5% 1986-87	67	67				
ICI 5% 1987-88	67	67				
ICI 5% 1988-89	67	67				
ICI 5% 1989-90	67	67				
ICI 5% 1990-91	67	67				
ICI 5% 1991-92	67	67				
ICI 5% 1992-93	67	67				
ICI 5% 1993-94	67	67				
ICI 5% 1994-95	67	67				
ICI 5% 1995-96	67	67				
ICI 5% 1996-97	67	67				
ICI 5% 1997-98	67	67				
ICI 5% 1998-99	67	67				
ICI 5% 1999-00	67	67				
ICI 5% 2000-01	67	67				
ICI 5% 2001-02	67	67				
ICI 5% 2002-03	67	67				
ICI 5% 2003-04	67	67				
ICI 5% 2004-05	67	67				
ICI 5% 2005-06	67	67				
ICI 5% 2006-07	67	67				
ICI 5% 2007-08	67	67				
ICI 5% 2008-09	67	67				
ICI 5% 2009-10	67	67				

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
ICI 5% 1984-85	67	67				
ICI 5% 1985-86	67	67				
ICI 5% 1986-87	67	67				
ICI 5% 1987-88	67	67				
ICI 5% 1988-89	67	67				
ICI 5% 1989-90	67	67				
ICI 5% 1990-91	67	67				
ICI 5% 1991-92	67	67				
ICI 5% 1992-93	67	67				
ICI 5% 1993-94	67	67				
ICI 5% 1994-95	67	67				
ICI 5% 1995-96	67	67				
ICI 5% 1996-97	67	67				
ICI 5% 1997-98	67	67				
ICI 5% 1998-99	67	67				
ICI 5% 1999-00	67	67				
ICI 5% 2000-01	67	67				
ICI 5% 2001-02	67	67				
ICI 5% 2002-03	67	67				
ICI 5% 2003-04	67	67				
ICI 5% 2004-05	67	67				
ICI 5% 2005-06	67	67				
ICI 5% 2006-07	67	67				
ICI 5% 2007-08	67	67				
ICI 5% 2008-09	67	67				
ICI 5% 2009-10	67	67				

## Issue prices firming

Prices of Eurodollar bonds held very firm last week on hopes that the recent rise in US short-term interest rates will soon peak and the dollar will stabilize, or even recover, against the other major currencies, writes AP-Dow Jones.

After losing up to 3 point at the start of the week, Eurodollar bond prices steadily recouped and finished unchanged to 1 point above week-earlier levels. The price firmness, though somewhat surprising in light of the tightening of US credit conditions, was helped by the relative steadiness of the dollar on the foreign exchange market and a plateauing of Eurodollar deposit rates.

Turnover, however, remained fairly low, partly due to the holiday season with professional business and market. Retail clients were still generally reluctant to enter the Eurodollar market, dealers said, but some were attracted to high-yielding paper and certain convertible issues, where the underlying stocks have been active.

The Eurodollar market shrugged off the US Federal Reserve Board's decision to boost the discount rate—the fee it charges on loans to member commercial banks—to 7.75 per cent from 7.25 per cent effective last Monday. The Fed said the move was aimed at helping the dollar and reducing the rate of inflation.

The indifferent reaction to the discount rate increase was apparently prompted by the levelling off of other key interest rates. The rates on federal funds—reserves which banks lend each other—appeared to settle this week

## Euromarkets

The events left many analysts with a strong belief that the US short-term interest rates will begin to decline sometime between the fourth quarter of this year and the second quarter of 1979. "We have had the percentage through the summer that US interest rates will peak by the fourth quarter," a Eurodollar dealer in London said. "The market lately has been very firm despite the Fed's credit moves. Investors have decided that interest rates are peaking out."

Federal Reserve Board chairman, Mr C. William Miller, said that he "hopes that interest rates will peak" by the year-end, while noting that they still may rise between now and December. It is possible to keep the current US interest rate economic expansion going through 1980, "if we do our job right," and the Fed could "lower monetary growth" without pushing the economy into recession, Mr Miller said on Friday.

## Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
ICI 5% 1984-85	67	67				
ICI 5% 1985-86	67	67				
ICI 5% 1986-87	67	67				
ICI 5% 1987-88	67	67				
ICI 5% 1988-89	67	67				
ICI 5% 1989-90	67	67				
ICI 5% 1990-91	67	67				
ICI 5% 1991-92	67	67				
ICI 5% 1992-93	67	67				
ICI 5% 1993-94	67	67				
ICI 5% 1994-95	67	67				
ICI 5% 1995-96	67	67				
ICI 5% 1996-97	67	67				
ICI 5% 1997-98	67	67				
ICI 5% 1998-99	67	67				
ICI 5% 1999-00	67	67				
ICI 5% 2000-01	67	67				
ICI 5% 2001-02	67	67				
ICI 5% 2002-03	67	67				
ICI 5% 2003-04	67	67				
ICI 5% 2004-05	67	67				
ICI 5% 2005-06	67	67				
ICI 5% 2006-07	67	67				
ICI 5% 2007-08	67	67				
ICI 5% 2008-09	67	67				
ICI 5% 2009-10	67	67				

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# Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**nine eleven personnel**

**MEBODY SPECIAL**  
300  
It's a recruiting top...  
174 4153.

**MERCHANT BANK**  
£4,000 +  
Young sec. to work in the...  
174 4153.

**P.A. SECRETARY**  
£4,250  
A bright creative confident...  
174 4153.

**00 + BONUS**  
**SHORTHAND**  
The distinguished young...  
174 4153.

**SECRETARIAL**

**BUILD THEM BIG**  
£4,000  
Take command when you...  
174 4153.

**USE YOUR HEAD!**  
£3,900  
Take command when you...  
174 4153.

**LOOK A MILLION**  
£2,750  
About free beauty treat...  
174 4153.

**HOW MUCH?**  
£4,000  
Your hours are your own...  
174 4153.

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**CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS**  
Alford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LX (01) 828 8055.  
01-828 8055/7361

**SECRETARIAL**

**EXECUTIVE**  
£4,000  
Exciting opportunities are...  
174 4153.

**P.R. P.A.**  
£4,000  
This rapidly expanding com...  
174 4153.

**START AT THE TOP**  
£4,000  
It's where you deserve to be...  
174 4153.

**HAPPY GO LUCKY**  
£4,000  
Looking to be appreciated by...  
174 4153.

**ENOUGH**  
£4,000  
This investment is your's...  
174 4153.

**COMPUTER PROGRAMMING**  
£4,000  
Take charge of your own...  
174 4153.

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01-828 8055/7361

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**KEEP IN CIRCULATION!**  
Make full use of your top...  
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21 Brompton Road, London SW3 2JF  
(01) 828 8055

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and our clients urgently need  
First Class Secretaries to  
start Tuesday onwards. Top  
rates.

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RECRUITMENT  
CONSULTANTS

**ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT**  
We specialise in jobs in  
the Arts, Entertainment and  
Publishing. We are currently  
looking for secretaries for  
both permanent and temporary  
vacancies for immediate  
employment. For high  
personalised attention and  
excellent salaries then ring  
499 6556

**GROSVENOR BUREAU**  
(Personnel Consultants)

**P.A. EXECUTIVE £5,500 + BONUS**  
International company, with a wide variety of interests...  
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**Graduate Jobs**  
174 4153.

**DIRECTORS P.A.**  
Board Officer of prestige merchant bank is seeking...  
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**NOT TO LABOUR A POINT!**  
Merely to point out that at...  
174 4153.

**JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU**  
21 Brompton Road, London SW3 2JF  
(01) 828 8055

**TY MARKETING ASSISTANT**  
£4,000  
An interesting company dealing...  
174 4153.

**COLLEGE LEAVER**  
With an interest in...  
174 4153.

**YOUNG SEC. FOR TRAVEL**  
(NO SHORTHAND)  
A nice number here for a...  
174 4153.

**Senior Secretary**  
£4,500 +  
A senior opportunity for a...  
174 4153.

**SMALL PROPERTY COMPANY IN MAYFAIR**  
looking for  
CONFIDENTIAL P.A.  
with good appearance and...  
174 4153.

**NON-SECRETARIAL**

**OIL EXPLORATION ACCOUNTS**  
£4,000 +  
International Oil Group...  
174 4153.

**MAYFAIR TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST**  
£3,400  
For exclusive Estate Agents...  
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**TRAINER BRANCH MANAGER/ESS**  
£3,500  
PLUS 4% bonus after 6...  
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Get involved in the vibrant...  
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**P.A. TO TOP ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE**  
£3,700 +  
Top advertising executive...  
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**INTERNATIONAL OIL**  
10-15; £3,600  
Minimal use of rusty secretarial...  
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**PUBLISHING**  
£3,500  
Publishing is a growing...  
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**PERSONALITY PLUS**  
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Live with culture as you...  
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**MAGAZINE PRODUCTION**  
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The Secretarial Consultants

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IMMEDIATE VACANCIES  
SUMMER RATES  
Choose your own - W.I., N.W.I., N.E.I., S.W.I. and W.I. and...  
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**EXCELLENT SEC'S**  
needed now for...  
174 4153.

**BE TRAVEL-WISE**  
Save money and ease the...  
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**ADMINISTRATOR AUDIO TYPIST**  
Major international company...  
174 4153.

**CHISEL COLLEGE**  
BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES  
A PART-TIME SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT  
is required to work for 20...  
174 4153.

**SECRETARY DIFFERENCE**  
Director of Inter...  
174 4153.

**AUDIO SECRETARY**  
£4,300 + benefits  
International Management...  
174 4153.

**CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY**  
Working for Company Secretary...  
174 4153.

**NO SHORTHAND IN LUXURIOUS**  
Knightsbridge at £4,000  
This well-known Knightsbridge...  
174 4153.

**ORGANIZATION ITHERAL**  
1 MINIMUM  
in person needed...  
174 4153.

**TARY P.A.**  
£4,500  
Home international...  
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**COMPANY TARY/P.A.**  
£4,000  
the Senior Partner...  
174 4153.

**FASHION**  
red for leading...  
174 4153.

**VERSITY AL COLLEGE**  
30 levels, Council...  
174 4153.

**LONDON, N.4**  
**SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTORS**  
Flexible, competent Secretary...  
174 4153.

**ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITY**  
For a young sec with good...  
174 4153.

**STAR ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITY**  
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**SECRETARY P.A.**  
(£4,200 - £4,400)  
Small private clinic, Ealing...  
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**KNOW A LITTLE ABOUT ADVERTISING?**  
Then learn more by coming to...  
174 4153.

**HAUTE COUTURE**  
£4,000  
A real challenge in very up...  
174 4153.

**CREATIVE DIRECTOR'S P.A.**  
No Short-hand. No Audio...  
174 4153.

**PROMOTIONS IN LUXURY**  
£3,750 plus £200 Tax Free  
Plus free bonus plus 5 weeks...  
174 4153.

**LIVERPOOL ST - £4,500**  
Own plush office, doing full...  
174 4153.

**YACHT CLUB MEMBERSHIP**  
is automatic and you'll be...  
174 4153.

**OFFICE MANAGER/DIRECTORS**  
£4,000-£5,000  
An exciting opportunity...  
174 4153.

**ASSIGNMENT for up to 2 years**  
for experienced P.A. Sec. with...  
174 4153.

**SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST**  
20ish...  
174 4153.

**SECRETARY FOR TRAVEL CO.**  
Salary £3,500 plus Travel discount...  
174 4153.

**JUNIOR SEC. COLLEGE**  
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